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MASON'S
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O.K.
SAUCE.

No. 22,111 號壹拾百壹仟貳萬式第 日參廿月肆年己己 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1929. 伍拜禮 日壹卅月伍年九廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.15	1.15	2.31	3.20	4.30	5.40	6.55	7.35	8.15	8.55	9.40	10.55	11.40	12.25	1.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	5.40
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.48	8.13	8.38	9.23	10.08	10.23	1.23	2.39	3.28	4.38	5.48	6.63	7.43	8.23	9.03	9.88	10.53	11.38	12.33	1.18	2.33	3.48	5.03	5.48
Shatin Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.36	10.21	10.36	1.36	2.52	3.41	4.51	6.01	7.16	7.56	8.36	9.16	10.01	11.16	12.01	12.46	1.31	2.46	4.01	5.16	6.01
Tai Po Dep.	7.13	8.38	9.03	9.48	10.33	10.48	1.48	3.04	3.53	5.03	6.13	7.28	8.08	8.48	9.28	10.13	11.28	12.13	12.58	1.43	2.58	4.13	5.28	6.13
Market Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.55	10.40	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.35	8.15	8.55	9.35	10.20	11.35	12.20	13.05	1.50	3.05	4.20	5.35	6.20
Fauing Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.50	11.05	2.05	3.21	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.45	8.25	9.05	9.45	10.30	11.45	12.30	13.15	2.00	3.15	4.30	5.45	6.30
Shau Shan Dep.	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.10	10.55	11.10	2.10	3.26	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.50	8.30	9.10	9.50	10.35	11.50	12.35	13.20	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	6.35
Shau Shan Arr.	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.16	11.01	11.16	2.16	3.32	4.21	5.31	6.41	7.56	8.36	9.16	9.56	10.41	11.56	12.41	13.26	2.11	3.26	4.41	5.56	6.41
Canton Arr.	12.05	1.30	1.55	2.40	3.25	3.40	4.25	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.50	10.60	11.40	12.20	1.05	2.20	3.05	3.50	4.35	5.50	7.05	8.20	9.05

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.15	1.15	2.31	3.20	4.30	5.40	6.55	7.35	8.15	8.55	9.40	10.55	11.40	12.25	1.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	5.40
Shau Shan Dep.	7.17	8.42	9.07	9.52	10.37	10.52	1.52	3.08	3.97	5.07	6.17	7.32	8.12	8.92	9.72	10.57	11.42	12.27	13.12	2.07	3.22	4.37	5.52	6.37
Shau Shan Arr.	7.23	8.48	9.23	10.08	10.23	1.23	2.39	3.28	4.38	5.48	6.58	7.78	8.58	9.38	10.18	11.03	11.88	12.73	13.58	2.13	3.28	4.43	5.58	6.43
Fauing Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.50	11.05	2.05	3.21	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.45	8.25	9.05	9.45	10.30	11.45	12.30	13.15	2.00	3.15	4.30	5.45	6.30
Tai Po Dep.	7.40	9.05	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.15	2.15	3.31	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.55	8.35	9.15	9.55	10.40	11.55	12.40	13.25	2.05	3.20	4.35	5.50	6.35
Market Dep.	7.44	9.09	9.34	10.19	11.04	11.19	2.19	3.35	4.24	5.34	6.44	7.59	8.39	9.19	9.59	10.44	11.59	12.44	13.29	2.09	3.24	4.39	5.54	6.39
Shatin Dep.	7.57	9.22	9.47	10.32	11.17	11.32	2.32	3.48	4.37	5.47	6.57	8.12	8.52	9.32	10.12	10.97	11.82	12.67	13.52	2.17	3.32	4.47	6.02	6.57
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.11	9.36	10.01	10.46	11.31	11.46	2.46	3.62	4.51	6.01	7.11	8.26	9.06	9.46	10.26	11.11	11.96	12.81	13.66	2.26	3.41	4.56	6.11	6.56
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.42	10.07	10.52	11.37	11.52	2.52	4.08	4.57	6.07	7.17	8.32	9.12	9.52	10.32	11.17	12.02	12.87	13.72	2.27	3.42	4.57	6.12	6.57

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FROM MACAO: 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI" (Sundays Excepted). 2.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Sundays Excepted).

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd JUNE, and On MONDAY, the 3rd JUNE S.S. "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and From Macao at 5.00 P.M.

SOME THINGS I SAW IN RUSSIA.

NO RISK OF NEW TRADE COMPETITOR.

WHOLE COUNTRY BEING RECONSTRUCTED.

ROADS IN SHOCKINGLY BAD CONDITION.

(By BARRINGTON HOOPER, C.B.E.)

Every face was at the railway carriage window as the train moved slowly across the frontier into Russia. To many of us it was our first visit. We realised the importance of our mission. What would be the result of our investigations, and should we achieve success?

These thoughts were interrupted by the visit of a number of Russian officials, with tickets bearing the numbers of our sleeping berths. They spoke excellent English, and to some extent our doubts were put to rest. We had no time for further thought, however, the train had stopped at Nizhny Novgorod.

An Enchanting Scene.

And a more enchanting scene than that which greeted us it is difficult to imagine. The new station built by the Soviet is a gem of architecture, entirely composed of wooden pine logs.

We were asked to assemble in the restaurant. Many hasty glances were given towards the refreshment counter and we were relieved to see it crowded with food of every description.

A short speech was made by M. Pau Robinschik, who officially received us on behalf of the All Union Western Chamber of Commerce.

After certain formalities had been concluded, we entered the Russian train at 7 p.m., and if our impressions were favourable at the sight of the station our feelings when we entered the sleeping berths certainly gave the lie to some of the stories which have been told concerning the Russian railways. Never have I been in a more luxuriously fitted train.

We adjourned to the dining-car for dinner, and here again we were met with equipment and furniture superior to any that I have seen on any other railway in the world.

Slept Well.

We slept well and comfortably, the train arriving at Moscow some few minutes ahead of time, about 10.30 the next morning. In the spacious station-yard some forty taxicabs were lined up, and large groups of people, controlled by the police, gave us a hearty welcome.

Our hearts sank, and a shadow fell over the members of the delegation, as we drove through the dreary streets of Moscow. It seemed an endless drive over roads which can only be compared with a ploughed field or a shell-riddled battle ground.

At the hotel we were cheered by finding comfortably furnished bedrooms, and a little later by a well-served and substantial lunch.

Those of us whose time was limited, immediately got to work to try to look further into the trading conditions of the city, and, if possible, to find out why the shops

seemed so dreary. The first reason was easy to discover; most of the buildings are built of stone, stone being difficult to obtain, and there having been little repair work possible during the last few years, this material has rapidly depreciated.

New Building Needs.

Further investigation was sufficient to convince us that a good gang of plasterers, followed by painters, could rapidly restore the bulk of the buildings to their original glory. I asked why this had not been done, and was told that such money as the Government had available to expend on constructional work was being spent on new buildings which were really urgently needed.

I was informed that little could be done to repair the state of the roads. There were no attempts to be made to patch them up. Rather was it the policy of the Government to do nothing, unless it could be done thoroughly, and I was conducted by my guide to a part of the city where the roads had already been re-made and were in perfect condition.

It was the intention of the authorities to extend the reconstruction, but only to the extent that they were able to pay for the work on the day when the money was due. In this connection they were ready to discuss with those members of the delegation who were concerned in road construction, and to place with them substantial contracts to be paid for over a period.

A Matter of Credit.

As in all other matters, this question boiled down to a matter of credit. The need was great, but it could only be met by an extended payment system—this was the explanation received everywhere.

At each hotel were two or three interpreters provided by the authorities, ready and willing to meet our every need, but it was on the evening of our arrival that we were to have the first glimpse of real Russian hospitality. We inquired of our hosts whether we should dress in dinner jackets or tails. The genial smile on the face of our guide broadened as he said: "As you are, gentlemen, please. We have no evening dress."

At the Opera House the dresses on the stage were superb—it is a State opera. The members of the audience were clean and neat, but drab. Workmen, of necessity, came in their workday clothes, and their womenfolk did the same. And here we thought that the idle looms of England might well be spinning cloth that the two million residents of Moscow alone would be willing and able to buy.

Visits to a Store.

I followed by this line of thought the next day and visited a drapery store. A consignment of coats had arrived, not more than a score or so, and some sixty or eighty buyers were trying to purchase them.

Further investigation showed that the solution to these problems lies in the matter of finance, and one deplores that among our delegation were no bankers. In fact, I cannot help feeling this was a sad omission.

I made inquiries of representatives of other countries who have been trading with Russia with regard to payment, and in every case received the same reply, that never since the Revolution had payment from Russia even failed by a single cent or been delayed a single day.

On the other hand, one is forced to realise that there is much to be done on both sides before we and other countries can reap the full benefit and supply the urgent needs of this great nation.

Russia has formulated what she calls the "five-year scheme." That is to say, she hopes, over a period of five years, to equip her factories, repair her roads, to meet in some measure the house shortage, and at the end of that time to be independent; and, further, to have so established certain industries as to be in a position to export to the various markets of the world.

Conclusions.

How far, therefore, shall we in supplying the needs of Russia to-day create yet another competitor? Personally, I do not think this is a serious risk. With the recovery of her industries will come an increase in her purchasing power. The conditions of trade were broadly put to me by M. Kiriukhov, the president of the Machinery Syndicate of All Russia—that is, the organisation responsible for the buying of all machinery. They are prepared to do business under three headings:

- (1) That we sell them plant and machinery they may require at a fixed price.
- (2) That we should take certain industries, factories, or collieries and equip them completely, capable of a given output, they paying for this over a certain period.
- (3) That they should grant us a concession for installing our own works, factories, or collieries taking over the whole thing, operating them ourselves, and selling the produce on agreed terms—thus reimbursing ourselves from the profits.

All these methods require the fullest investigation, but the only thing that must not be done is to leave the problem alone.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(May 31.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Property Auction: Nos. 62 to 68,
Queen's Road Central, and 19 and
20, Stanley Street, China Auction
Rooms, 3 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Three
Passions."

World Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella."

Star Theatre: "Drums of Love."

Tea-Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
3.30 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Siberia (Katori Maru),
Europe via Negapatam (Quarrington Court).

Saturday
(June 1.)

Golf:—Captain's Cup, Fanling.

Queen's Theatre: "The Three
Passions."

World Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella."

Tennis:—"A" Division: M.B.K.
v. South China, Kowloon C.C. v.
Hong Kong C.C., Recreation v. Chi-
nese R.C., University v. India R.C.

WHERE EVER YOU GO IN HONG KONG,

To the races, to the links, to the beach, to a smart reception, or on a morning shopping expedition, you will notice some WOMEN WHOSE HATS ARE PERFECT.

Those are the women who go to the DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP.

PAMELA

RAIN!

- 1 Of course we welcome it, for it is badly needed. The air, too, is cooler and nature's colours are washed to a new brilliance.
- 2 But rain means putting aside those lovely flower-like frocks, and big graceful hats.
- 3 As a perfect consolation come the most attractive raincoats, made of proofed georgette and crepe de chine in lovely colours.
- 4 Our collection will give you a new idea of what a "mac" can and should be.

13, Queen's Road Central.

FELIX HAT SHOP

7, ICE HOUSE STREET.



GAY COTTON FROCKS FOR SUNNY DAYS.

In Muslin, Organdie and Cotton Prints.

HATS FOR EVERY BODY FOR EVERY OCCASION.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Queen's Road Central and Peninsula Hotel.

SUMMER HAORI COATS in WHITE and PASTEL SHADES.

NEW KAYSER STOCKINGS with BLACK POINTX HEELS.

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THE HOUSE FOR LOVELY SILKS

In the Ladies' Salon

FOR

SUNNY DAYS,

Enchanting Sunshades of flowered Silk and Muslin such as Jane Austin's women carried.

WHEN

THE RAIN FALLS,

Chic Silk Umbrellas in Colours and Stripes to tone with your Raincoat.

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WOMAN'S PAGE.

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM ON FROCKS.

THE DECORATIVE NOTE, TWO COLOURS AND TWO MATERIALS.

PRINTED MATERIALS WITH PLAIN.

Dame Fashion Likes Variety, so although she has declared printed dresses fashionable, those made of plain material are still smart, and often she likes to combine the two.

When Plain and Printed Materials are combined in one dress, some very charming results can be achieved, and the woman seems to get less tired of these dresses than if they were all over checks or all over printed dots or flowers.

Sleeves need not be all of one material. Sometimes the top part of the sleeves is combined with a yoke of plain material, while the lower part and the dress itself are of printed stuff.

For Theatre Wear an original idea which attracted attention last month in Paris was a swathed turban of the same printed *crêpe* material which formed the evening dress.

Worn with long jewelled jade earrings the tight-fitting little turban, patterned with bright greens, reds, and blues, looked extraordinarily well.

It seemed to tap fittingly the cleverly draped dress with deep falling points.

Two Different Materials are often combined in one dress, such as organdie and voile, or what is still newer, organdie and printed broadcloth. The effect is particularly light and cool looking.

There appear to be two distinct styles in these charming little frocks of printed cottons which have made so favourable an impression this summer. The semi-tailored style, and the frankly decorative or picture frocks. But they join hands over the issue of lingerie touches. Often a semi-tailored frock of cotton broad cloth will have a vest of white organdie or cotton, sometimes of a plain cotton in the predominant tone of the figured material.

Bows of Velvet or Ribbon are used frequently on muslin or organdie dresses, and make a charming finish. Bows, of course, are an important feature just now. On the frocks of cotton print they are generally made of the same material as the dress and underlined or piped with a plain colour. On afternoon frocks of voile or organdie they sometimes adopt really big proportions, and are a very gracious finish to a charming mode.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw's are now showing some pretty frocks of em brodered French voile. There are no two alike and they are priced from \$13.50 to \$18. The colour combinations are attractive, there is beige embroidered with blue, and white printed with small pink roses.

A Fresh Looking Combination is pastel blue voile with a spot embroidered in white thread, the cut of this dress is particularly attractive. I thought. Another pretty frock in blue and white shows the popularity of frills as a trimming.

SILKS.

Among the new silks which arrived this week at the PIONEER SILK STORE, are some most attractive small spot, check, and flower designs printed on radium *crêpe*. I noticed in particular a lovely green with yellow tones in the pattern, and the new near-brown printed in *crêpe*.

They also have received a big shipment of taffetas both shot and plain in all the latest colours.

FOR SMALL BOYS.

I found in WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S some ribbed stockings of mercerised cotton for boys. They can be had in several different khaki and beige shades, and have turn over tops.

There are also some nice cotton ribbed vests with no sleeves for children from 75 cents and for their mothers at \$1.

"FELIX" FROCKS.

FOR SUNNY HOURS.

The Felix Hat Shop was gay when I went in the other day with a display of charming colourful frocks of cotton print, muslin and organdie.

What happier choice could be made for wear during all the sunny hours than one of these bright, fresh looking dresses some with smart semi-tailored lines, others more provocatively feminine in their decorative *ligne*? The cotton prints are full of the gayest colours. Most of them have white grounds on which are small flower patterns in pinks, and blues, greens, and yellows, with sometimes a note of strong scarlet or black to give them force.

A big beret collar hemm with red and black, and a red hem distinguish a dress of flowered muslin



The diagonal is still stressed in summer frocks.

patterned with blue and green flowers in white. Scarlet and white print is used for a smartly simple dress cut with a wrap skirt and cross over bodice opening over a neat cross over vest of white *piqué*. Applique pockets in a decorative shape made of plain scarlet and plain white pieces complete the smart effect.

Unusual in cut is the bodice of a white, blue and pink print with a vest of plain blue; and blue and white are used again for a most decorative dress of cotton print, which has two full godets in the skirt of white organdie, and a long pointed collar of the same. Encrustations in an elongated V shape of the print are used with good effect on the organdie.

A delightfully youthful effect is shown in another frock which shows a combination of cotton print and organdie. The frock is made of white organdie and has a yoke, and two bands on the skirt, of green and white print. Piping and binding of green organdie give a decorative note, and emphasise the fresh green and white effect so eloquent of youth and spring.

Honey coloured *piqué* makes a chic semi-tailored dress which relies on its line and cleverly placed bows of its own material for its effect.

I learn that a collection of French voile frocks from Paris is expected early next week. In the meantime if you can't find something to please you among the colourful frocks to be found at present in the shop, you really don't deserve a pretty dress at all!

SILK TRIANGLES.

PAMELA has some attractive print triangles of silk to wear round the shoulders or hips. They are in various smart designs and combinations of colour.

DOLLY VARDON FROCKS.

FOR SUMMER EVENINGS.

There are some truly delightful frocks which have just arrived at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop. They have been designed for summer afternoon and evening wear, and are representative of one of the most charming aspects of the summer mode.

What could be more charming for a tea dance or for any not too formal evening engagement during the hot weather than a picture frock of white *mousseline de soie* with tiny orange and blue flowers? It is cut with a long full skirt which has the new backward movement being shorter in the front, where it opens over a panel of plain tucked *crêpe* organdie. A large bow of soft ribbon in a sunset colour is poised on one hip.

Deliciously old fashioned in style is a dress of lemon coloured organdie with a damask spot. This skirt, too, is cut longer in the back and is finished with two fairly wide frills round the hem. The bodice has a delicate looking *behu* of the same material edged with valencienne lace and for decoration streamers of pink, blue and yellow ribbons fall from one hip.

The frills of a frock which is carried out in palest pink voile with small pink flowers, run round the back at the hem, and up, stressing the new line, to the waist in front. A bow with long ends of soft satin ribbon the same colour as the flowers completes one of the daintiest summer evening frocks I have seen.

Very chic is a frock of *mousseline de soie* which has a large indeterminate flower pattern in emerald green and a cleverly chosen pink. The skirt is made in two tiers, and a charming decorative note is struck by the collar, Peter Pan shaped in front, and falling like a cape to the waist at the back, of fine *crêpe* lace. A narrow velvet ribbon of emerald green marks the hip line.

Ribbon steamers falling from the back of a little lace collar make an effective and very new trimming to another frock, while an overdress fastened at the waist with two ribbon flowers is the novel finish to yet another model.

Altogether delightful, "youthful without loss of chic," and "astonishing becoming to women of widely varying ages," are three of the ways in which these little frocks have been mentioned to me by different friends within the last three days.

CHEZ PAMELA.

PAMELA is showing some attractive little frocks of cotton georgette in the design of which frills play an important part, and also some cotton print frocks, which are marked from \$14.50. I hope to tell you more about these next week.

FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

In LANE, CRAWFORD'S Children's Department this week I was shown some quite delightful little silk dresses. One is in pale pink and has applique round the hem the story of Jack and Jill in pastel shades. Another in white, has applique yellow ducklings splashing in green water, while others are trimmed with drawn thread work and dainty embroidery.

There was also a collection of pretty rush hats, some trimmed with raffia and others with encrusted pieces of bright felt.

THE NEW HEEL.

The newest heel for silk stockings is a pointed heel worked in black and they are found both on gum-metal and beige toned stockings. This new fashion is particularly smart worn with black shoes, and gives a very slender look to the ankle. It is to be found in stockings of the well-known Kayser make which are stocked in all grades and colours by the PIONEER SILK STORE.

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WHITEAWAY'S

NEW VOILES!

Our second shipment of New Voiles for this summer has arrived. Specially selected Designs and Colourings.

38 INCHES WIDE.

\$1.25, \$1.50 & \$1.75 YARD.



TOBRALCOS

A beautiful washing and wearing Material suitable for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Men's Shirts and Pyjamas, etc.

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THE DARELLE BEAUTY SHOPPE

"Pale Hands Pink Tipped."

The women who have ruled supreme over the hearts of men have had lovely hands.

Poets have sung of them, and artists have given them immortality on canvas.

Your hands, too, may be lovely if you will give them proper care.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

SUMMER HAORI COATS.

I doubt if the popularity enjoyed by the Haori coat as an evening wrap in this climate, will ever wane. Certainly the new summer Haori coats should give it a new lease of life if it stands which I doubt—in need of one. I saw these at the PIONEER SILK STORE.

They are carried out in white and pastel shade *crêpe de chine*, of an especially light weight for the summer months. The white ones are printed inside and out with a design in delicate pastel shades, and the coloured ones are generally printed in white or in very pale toning colours.

One white coat has cherry blossom in the palest pink outside and a pattern of ostrich feathers inside. Another white coat is lined with eggshell blue printed with pink cherry blossoms. The same flowers appearing on the outside. This wrap, could, of course, be worn either side out with equal success.



Blemishes, roughness and tiny imperfections are erased from the skin surface. Your skin will grow clearer, fresher, and whiter, every day. This beauty is in the skin itself.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

RAIN OR SHINE.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS ARE EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

RAINCOATS FROM PAMELA.

We ought, of course, to wish for rain, we do, of course, wish for rain, especially when, hot and tired after the day's work or play, we are faced with the prospect of half a basinful of water instead of an unlimited shower. And no one can see the long rows of men, women, and children waiting at the street fountains without very sincerely wishing for a good downpour.

Still, we must confess that the sunshine is very pleasant, and when such delectable things in the way of frocks, hats, and sunshades, are on view in the shops it is hard to wish for rain. But there are compensations. Raincoats and umbrellas are more delightful than ever.

CHEZ PAMELA.

GAY MACINTOSHES.

Pamela has just received some truly adorable raincoats. Most of them are made of proofed *crêpe de chine*, or thin silk. Off-white trimmed with colour seems to be the most fashionable choice.

For Motoring or Travelling, however, there is wrap which every woman would covet. It is made of proofed velvets in an autumn leaf brown, and has steel buttons and buckles. The pockets have the zipper fastener and the whole garment is designed to combine *chic* with the utmost protection.

Proofed *Crêpe de Chine*, which is very light in weight, is used for a series of oyster or off-white "macs." One is lined throughout with leaf green proofed silk and trimmed on the pockets and cuffs with the same. Another has a scarlet collar and cuffs bands, while a third is lined with black and has two stripes of black trimming right down the back. The belt, which is arranged to the correct length by means of steel buckles, runs across the back only.

Brightly Coloured Silk with a raindrop effect is used for another series of light weight macintoshes, which are very *chic*.

IN LANE, CRAWFORD'S.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS.

In Lane, Crawford's "Ladies' Saloon" you will find most attractive silk umbrellas in colours to tone with the new macintoshes. This shop specialises in these decorative "macs," which bear the "Millwater" trade mark, as no doubt you know.

A Decorative Border about one inch wide, embroidered with pots of pink flowers divided by beige bars, on a madonna blue ground, edges a charming umbrella of navy blue silk. Another umbrella in tabac silk has woven stripes round in beige and honey tones. I was intrigued by an umbrella in fuchsia tones and another in taupe with an under thread of blue.

The Sunshades are so delightful that they really deserve a cheaper to themselves. They are tiny with short handles of gaily painted wood, and many of them are almost flat when open. What finer accompaniment could you find for one of the "Jane Austin" or crinoline frocks which are so fashionable this summer?

Printed Blue and White Voiles, mounted so that even when the sunshade is open the material lines in soft pleats, makes one such sunshade. It is underlined with plain madonna blue. A similar idea has been carried out in rose colour *unomassine de soie* with a vandyked border in printed rose and white and a plain rose lining. When open these decorative sunshades are rather like a pretty lampshade, when carried closed, like a fluffy bag.

Natural Coloured Manila Cloth underlined with red and blue flowered silk makes a novel and distinctive *chic* sunshade, while those of printed silk or cretonne, are charming and colourful, and will go with almost any summer frocks.

HATS THAT SPELL YOUTH.

DELIGHTFUL SHAPES FROM DOLLY VARDON.

"Youth" is the pass word adopted by the milliners who have designed the hats to be worn this summer. So it behoves women to be careful in their choice of head-gear.

New Shapes.

New models show that the hard close-fitting skull cap is passing. Crowns are not touching the top of the head, and the brim at the back gives a little more room. For sports and morning wear, hats show a brim that is medium in width, for afternoon a little fussier, perhaps, and those designed for races, garden parties and so on, have brims that are decidedly large.

These larger hats are most becoming, though very simple in design. Line is everything. The crown is fairly shallow and a little tilted in front, which gives the wide, graceful brim a sweeping effect.

Edges are interesting. In one amusing brim blocked exactly like the sections of an umbrella the brim is bound with ribbon, another brim on a hat of palest pink crin is made in sections like a spider's web and covered with black cobweb lace.



The new sweep of the brim for summer millinery is pictured in the large hat, made of fine straw worked in the lace. It is in brown and black with small tufted bows in pastel shades of green, pink, blue, and brown at the side. Naturalium red felt, so soft and supple that it can be folded and draped at will, is used for the small hat.

PALE HANDS.

DO YOUR HANDS REVEAL YOUR AGE?

Here are a few hints for the woman who loves white hands, hints that may help her to keep them so, in spite of an influx of domestic duties.

As a rule, when a woman washes her hands, she does not use enough soap; but this I mean that she does not use the soap to advantage.

Soap is very softening to all skins, so when you have washed your hands clean, you again apply soap and rub and massage the hands until it is all absorbed into the skin. By doing so you will find your hands both whiter and smoother even in winter. After all the soap is rubbed in, do not rinse the hands, but dry with a towel. If you have ever had anything to do with surgery or leather of any sort, you will at once recognise the softening effect that saddle soap has on it; and if applied daily as it should be, the leather in time becomes like a *suede* glove—all done by soap and rubbing.

Hands Tell the Years.

Hands give away age far more easily than faces. I can generally tell a woman's age, roughly, of course, by looking at her hands.

A regular manicure is not a luxury but a necessity if you would



A pretty sports model in stitched shanting.

The Right Yellow Is Fashionable.

Fire opal, a burnt orange shade, is one of the new colours verging on the vogue for yellow, which is at present so obvious in millinery. Yellow is a pitfall for the would-be fashionable woman, and to be really in vogue one must choose either a very pale yellow or a deep tone in an orange shade. The middle tones are undistinguished.

Lace Used With Crin.

Lace plays a big part in millinery modes this summer, and is extensively used with crin. Perhaps the undoubted smartness of magpie effects, and the fact that black and white ensembles have been very fashionable since the spring, accounts for the frequent use of black crin and white or near-white lace. Certainly the combination is a very attractive one. One large black crin is underlined with white lace and has two bands of lace insertion under the crown. Another has a band of *crêpe* lace laid on the brim. A warm brown crin has the crown covered with white lace with a few touches of embroidery in pastel shades. Stiffened lace embroidered with flowers made of pink and blue ribbon, is used to cover the brim of another leaf brown crinoline.

Black and White.

A very smart capeline, with a wide sweeping brim, of stiffened crin also emphasises the importance of magpie effects. The hat is black underlined with silver white, the brim rolls up slightly in front to show the underside. It is trimmed with big bows, made of the straw, laid flat both on and under the brim. That on the brim is black edged with white, and the bow set under the brim is black.

All White Hats.

There is a delightful collection of all white hats which vary in size from a huge capeline of tulle fine crin trimmed with a wreath of leaves made of white silk braid, to small *cloche* shapes made of crocheted silk straw. Another large white crin is trimmed with a swathing of white and lemon yellow *georgette*. A *semi-cloche* shape in white straw braid has a band of roman striped ribbon stitched on with white angora wool.

have lovely hands, and there is no branch of beauty culture which demands more earnestly the care of the expert. Perhaps for that very reason there is no branch of beauty culture which is more generally undertaken by the amateur!

In the Long Ago.

I remember, when I was a school girl, my mother scolding me for poking about my nails. Not a very elegant phrase, perhaps, but a most eloquent and apposite one for all that. She showed me her own hands, with their dainty fingers, and no vanity except the flush of health. A glance directed at my "home manicured" nails, made me quickly hide them. The pink varnish could not compensate for the ragged cuticle caused by unwise cutting.

Rubbing in the Lesson.

My mother was very wise, although like many of her generation, she did not approve of manicure, she took me the same day to a reliable beauty parlour, where the manicurist, perhaps in response to a hint, did not spare my feelings as she pointed out the harm I had done. The visit was repeated once a fortnight until I was really proud of my hands, but I had passed over my cherished manicure set to mother after the first visit.

That lesson was never forgotten. I learnt what I could and should do for my nails, and what I should leave to the professional. My share—which is your share too—in the care of my hands, was to keep them soft and white by careful washing and drying, pushing down the quicks gently with a soft towel after each washing. To rub in cream at night if they showed any signs of being chapped, and to keep my nails clean, by very careful gentle use of an orange stick. Cutting-shaping and polishing were the business of the professional!

And in Hong Kong.

I pay my regular visit now to the Darle Beauty Shoppe, and I would as soon omit to use cleansing cream for my face and neck every night, or to clean my teeth, as omit regularly to have my nails and hair attended to. I have found this establishment most satisfactory for all beauty culture.

THE WAR OF GOD, GOLD & LOVE!

THE heart story of a modern girl—half temptress, half Madonna. A smashing, racy romance of to-day!



REX INGRAM'S
The THREE PASSIONS
by Cosmo Hamilton
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IVAN PETROVITCH
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Throbbing with the drama and gaiety of Cosmo Hamilton's absorbing novel. Bristling with the clash of money, sex and conscience!

AT THE QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THE story of a little London waif who loved a policeman and cherished a wonderful dream that came true!

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With

BETTY BRONSON, TOM MOORE

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with

MARY PHILBIN, LIONEL BARRYMORE

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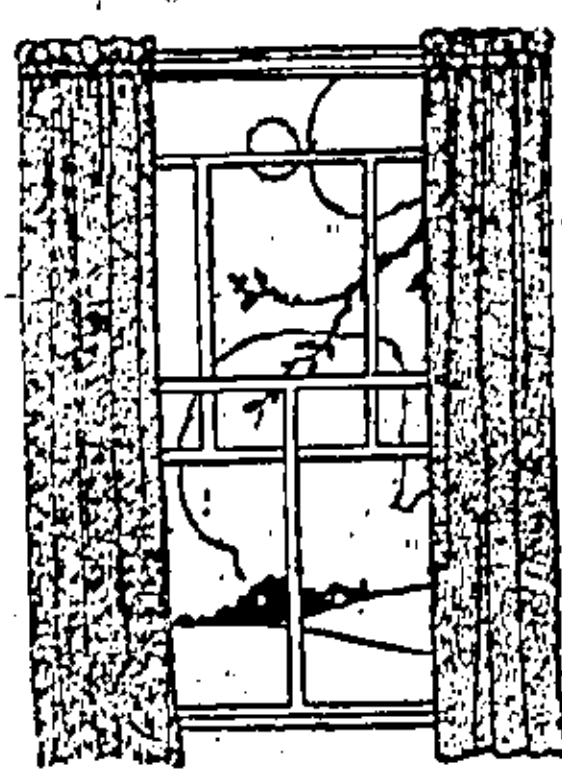
WHITE SHADOWS
IN THE SOUTH SEAS
SUNDAY AT THE QUEEN'S

WHEN YOU ARE DUE FOR LEAVE

Send a Clit to 11, Ice House Street, and order the *Hongkong Weekly Press* to be sent to you for—

Three months \$3.75
Six months \$7.50
Twelve months \$15.00

YOUR HOME AND MINE.



SOME MATTERS WORTH ATTENDING TO.

You know, of course, that there is a dollar sale now on in the furnishing department of Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, but I wonder if you realise quite what that means, I didn't until yesterday.

There are a great many things that merit your attention. First, perhaps, pillow cases. They are made of strong long cloth and fasten with buttons, and at the price of \$1 a piece are certainly worth buying for the children and for underslips. Every woman here knows the havoc which wash amass make of linen, and many of us adopt the expedient of putting away our nice household linen and using stronger, and less costly articles while we are living in the East. A chance to get a serviceable and nice looking pillow case for \$1 should not be missed.

Does your husband put iodine on his mosquito bites? If so, does he put the brush down again anywhere? Yes—then I sympathise with you, and draw your attention to some inexpensive and quite nice looking *duchesse* sets in white linen faced cotton, with a coloured stripe, which you can get now at Whiteaway's for \$1 the set. There are tea cloths, too, for the same price, and a great many more. Also linen face towels, with a coloured border for \$1 each.

SILVER OR SATIN.

THE TALE OF A TRAGEDY.

Daphne was dressing, I was waiting for her, we were going together to the theatre. Suddenly I heard a wail of anguish, and rushed to the rescue. "My shoes," she cried tragically. "My new shoes, look!" I looked. They were made of black satin edged with silver, and were covered, literally, with about half an inch of green and yellow fungus. We got away at last, but Daphne's evening was spoilt, for her shoes even after the most loving brushing, had lost their good looks.

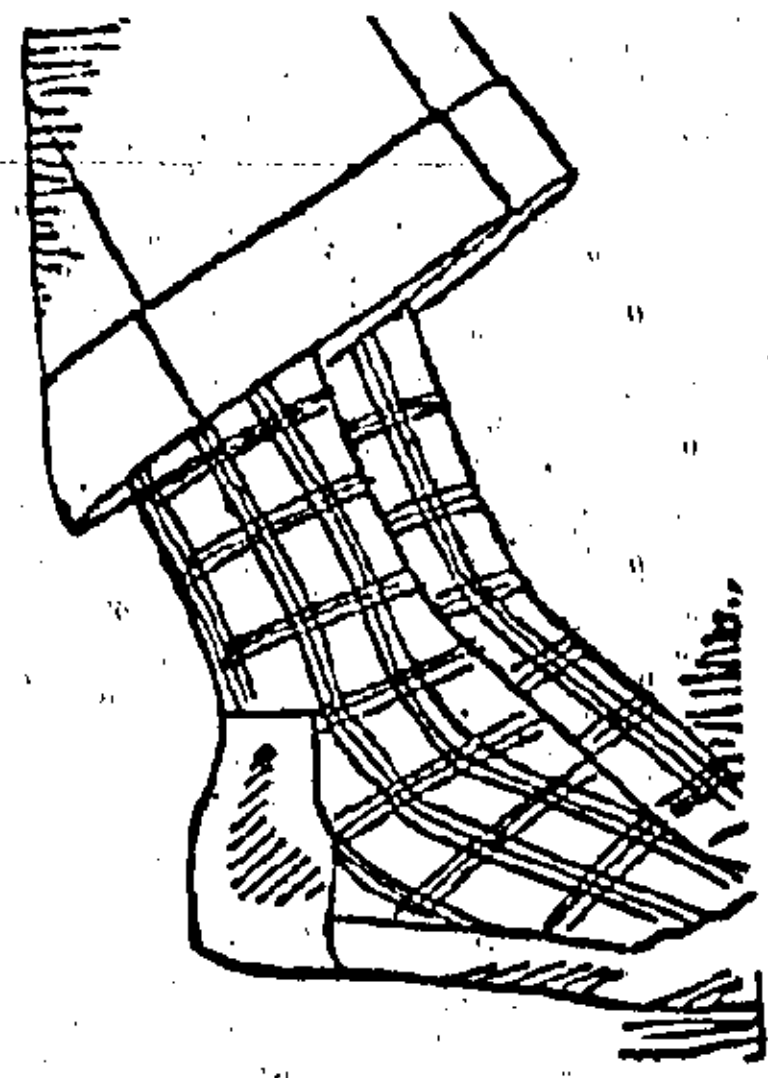
Then the next day I happened to be in Lane, Crawford's. "We have just got a wonderful cleaner for black satin shoes," I was told. "Is it good?" "It's almost too good," was the reply with a rather rueful smile, "for it makes old shoes look quite new again." I didn't believe it, who ever does quite believe in any marvel of that sort, but I bought a pair for Daphne—and its true! Her shoes looked as good as new when she had used the cleaner, and more wonderful still, an old pair of mine, which were quite hopelessly grey though still comfortable, have been taken into commission again because they once more have a glossy blackness.

At the same time I had bought, a bottle of some preparation said to bring back the shine and silver of silver brocade shoes which were turning—as they will here—to dull gold. I tried it on my silver shoes, and behold it, too, did what it professed to do. Lane, Crawford's have also cleansers for gold brocade, and for gold and silver kid.

For the kitchen are bundles of knitted swabs costing \$1 for a dozen and most exciting little sets of 5 aluminium measuring spoons in varying sizes for 55 cents. I saw, too, some coloured asbestos table mats at 50 cents a piece, and white bath towels for \$1.

Now is a great opportunity to buy curtain, mats for there are many yards in several pretty designs and colours, offered at \$1 the yard. There are also several bolts of attractive cretonnes for the same price.

SUMMER SOCKS



Amongst our new stock of Summer socks will be found some to suit your taste.

There are plain silk or lisle thread socks, cotton and artificial silk mixtures and an unusually large range of designs in silk and wool.

Prices range from \$1.25 to \$4.00 a pair, less 10% discount for cash.

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TREASURES OF YUNNAN.

LEAD TO BURMA FRONTIER CONTROVERSY.

JEWEL FIELDS, OIL WELLS, AND COAL MINES.

Since the encroachment of British soldiers on Kiang-sin-p'o a frontier town in the province of Yunnan, was given publicity in the press, much attention has been focussed on the potentialities of Yunnan and heated discussion made on the controversy over the boundary line between Yunnan and Burma. A deputation has come from Yunnan to present before the Third National Kuomintang Congress at Nanking important facts bearing on the area in dispute.

To the west of Kiang-sin-p'o lies an unexplored region known as Pao Shih Chang or the "Jewel Field" with an area equivalent to that of Kiang-sin-p'o. But the public knows little about the economic possibilities of Pao Shih Chang, and its hidden treasures are only awaiting exploitation. Little news has been allowed to filter through, but Pao Shih Chang has an area of 20,000,000 square miles, and is noted for the jades mined there.

The few foreigners on the spot have applied mechanical processes to jade mining. Jades are exported in large quantities to the value of upwards of ten million dollars.

Development Plans.

The public seems to have attached too much importance to development plans in North-west and North-east with the result that the South-west has been eclipsed. Yunnan alone surpasses other provinces in abundance of natural treasures. Yunnan has profited by significant difference in climatic conditions within the province, factor so essential to variety in nature's gifts. The province is noted for its gold, silver, copper and tin mines, oil wells, coal fields, salt wells, drugs, forests, jades, etc.

Ya Jen Shan or the "Uncivilized Mountain" is located in western Yunnan, reputed for its production of gold. To the tribal chieftain is annually offered by the natives a quantity of gold, to the use of which the chief has given little thought. Gold pours in at such a rapid rate that he ultimately deems it wise and religious to dedicate it to his gods by building a temple of gold. Coal mines also share the honour of abundance. A dollar which is equivalent to a little over ten cents Mexican money will net the buyer 100 catties of coal. The inhabitants living in the neighbourhood of coal fields literally scratch coal from the surface of the earth.

As to cereals, there may be over-abundance in one locality while famine takes its toll in another. Where there is over-production there is waste. Of the drugs under cultivation, cinnamon plays the most important role. At Shanghai the price per catty is as high as 200 dollars Mex. while in Yunnan it is worth a dollar. Yunnan is thickly forested; pines, fir, camphor, and red wood trees grow in abundance. For days and nights a traveller may find himself in the thick of a forest.

Radio Stations.

Precious stones and crystals are disposed of at ridiculously low prices, and the reason they do not find their way to better markets is because the merchants are in dire want of transportation facilities. The rates charged by the French-operated railways eat up so much of their profits, that the desire to export is practically inhibited. In Yunnan a couple of thousand dollars will suffice for capitalisation if one has the intention to run an industry on a small scale. There labour is cheap and raw materials do not involve the expenditure of princely sums. Like other provinces, Yunnan has wallowed in the throes of civil war for the past years. Financially stricken, the authorities resort to the usual practice of paper issue. One hundred million dollars worth of paper is now in circulation on the market. At present the Provincial Council, etc.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED FORGED SIGNATURE.

SUMMARY COURT ACTION FOR \$50.

FORERUNNER TO A BIGGER CASE.

An action which has some bearing on another pending in the higher Court was brought before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday. A clerk and interpreter employed by Mr. A. el Arculli sued a hair dressing saloon proprietor for \$50 alleged to have been lent on October 17, 1928.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios appeared for the plaintiff on behalf of Mr. Arculli, who was engaged at Taipo, and Mr. F. H. Loseby defended.

Plaintiff's Side of the Story.

The plaintiff said he had known the defendant for some time and had lent him in all \$4,800. Of that amount, \$3,100 was the subject matter of an action pending before the Chief Justice. Plaintiff's friend had lent \$1,500 to the defendant, the amount being drawn on plaintiff's cheque. Another loan of \$150 had been paid, and the remaining \$50 was the subject of the action.

With regard to the claim, plaintiff said he lent \$50 to the defendant on October 17, 1928, the money being in cash. No document was given, because the defendant promised to repay the loan on the following day.

In answer to Mr. Loseby, plaintiff said, with regard to the \$3,100 action, that he had put forward a receipt which he said was signed by defendant.

Mr. Loseby alleged that the defendant's signature to the document was forged and that no one else but the plaintiff could have forged it. Plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Loseby, said that Mr. Arculli had merely told him that the defendant denied the receipt.

Defendant Denies the Loan.

The defendant denied that he had borrowed \$50 from the plaintiff.

In cross-examination, defendant said he remembered borrowing \$1,500 from the plaintiff, but he denied borrowing \$150 afterwards, being \$120 by cheque and \$30 in cash. Defendant added if he had received the cheque and cash, it was in respect of shares. He agreed he gave a promissory note for the \$1,500 and was sued for the balance, in chambers. He paid about \$700 altogether. Of the \$1,000, which was repaid, he denied that \$850 was for the balance and \$150 was in settlement of the cheque and cash.

Defendant alleged that the case had been brought in order to obtain evidence for the action to come before the Chief Justice.

Plaintiff's Proofs.

Mr. Remedios produced the cheque, which was obtained from the Bank of Canton, and the file of the previous action and defendant admitted receiving it, but said it was a subscription for shares and was not a loan.

Mr. Loseby protested, saying that he had been taken by surprise, as documents had been produced, whereas Mr. Arculli had written saying that no documents would be produced. He asked permission to recall the plaintiff for further cross-examination and his Lordship granted the application.

Judgment was given for plaintiff on the claim, with costs.

considering ways and means to pull Yunnan out of the quagmire. Communications schemes are, however, being rushed to completion; long wave radio stations have been in operation in direct communication with the Three Eastern provinces and the National Government at Nanking.

On account of its proximity to India, Yunnan has not been very successful in the suppression of opium.

Of the million dollar revenue that the province looks to for defraying current administrative expenses, eighty-five per cent. goes for the military coffers.

To sum up, Yunnan is a wonderfully resourceful province, but its rich resources are not exploited, and little exploited.

PROMISSORY NOTE DISPUTE.

\$400 IN SETTLEMENT OF \$4,000 DEBT?

EMPRESS HOTEL MANAGER CHARGED.

At Central Magistracy yesterday Wong Ho Chuen, described as Manager of the Empress Hotel, was charged with obtaining by false pretences from a man named Li Cheung, a promissory note in English for \$4,000.

Mr. D. L. Strellett prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

Mr. Strellett said that the defendant, some time ago, became indebted from a person named Li Yik Yee to the extent of \$4,000 and a promissory note was signed in Messrs. Hall Brutton & Company's Office by the defendant for this amount in favour of Li Yik Yee, the terms of which were that \$1,000 be repaid in July, 1928, and the balance in December, 1928. The interest was to be one per cent. per month.

At the end of the first month, Li received \$400 at interest for the first month, but he had a lot of difficulty in collecting further money.

Mr. Strellett said that the complainant was an intimate friend of Li Yik Yee who, had a few days ago had been given to understand by the defendant that he was going to make a payment on the promissory note. Li, because he had to go to Canton, left the promissory note with the complainant with certain instructions.

Walked Out with Promissory Note.

Mr. Strellett went on to explain that another person named Hung Po Wah also came into the picture. This man knew the complainant and knew of the existence of the promissory note.

Dealing with the material period, Mr. Strellett said that on May 16, the defendant met Hung and the complainant in a room at the Empress Hotel. It was alleged that the defendant paid \$400 on account and asked for the promissory note so that an endorsement could be made on the back. This was agreed to by complainant who handed over the promissory note. The defendant is said to have walked out of the room and to have returned a few minutes later without the note. Some argument ensued in the course of which the complainant stated that he was not going to part with the promissory note but he was willing to return the \$400. Hung was appealed to and is alleged to have told the complainant that once the note was handed over the matter ended. Finally after more talk, the complainant agreed to come round next day for his promissory note, but on calling at the hotel found that the complainant was not there. He made a report to the police and saw his legal advisers and as a result a warrant for the arrest of the defendant was taken out.

The opening was corroborated by the complainant, who occupied the witness box throughout the afternoon. Answering Mr. Lo, the witness denied that the \$400 was paid in full settlement and that the man Hung acted as mediator to bring the parties together and settle the question of the promissory note. Witness agreed that there was a question of part-payment and added that he did not know anything of defendant's financial circumstances. He denied that the \$400 was accepted as full settlement.

The hearing was adjourned.

The first of the musical concerts organised by Mr. Robert Mayer to develop an appreciation of classical music in children was held at the Wembley Majestic Theatre last month. The Duchess of Atholl was present, and the orchestra, numbering about forty, was conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, who explained to the children the simple technique of each piece before it was played. Other concerts of a similar nature are to be given in the future.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER.

INTERNATIONAL ATTEMPTS.

[British United States.]

New York.—The aviation fields of Long Island are busily preparing for new air conquests. The first pair of adventurers to start across the Atlantic probably will be the French sergeants, Jean Assolant and Rene Lefevre, who recently arrived in the United States with their big Bernard plane. Accompanying them is Armand Lotti, son of a wealthy Paris hotel owner, whom they smuggled aboard their plane on a daring flight last September from Paris to Morocco.

This action put them in trouble with French Air Corps officials, and now, having resigned they are flying independently. Lotti probably will be with them when they take off from Roosevelt field early in May for Paris.

Fuelling in the Air.

Capt. Herman Koehl, chief pilot of the famous Bremen flight from Dublin to Greenly Island a year ago this month, is completing another east-to-west crossing. This flight, if successful, will be more sensational than that of the one he made under the late Baron Gunther Von Hutsfeldt. Koehl expects to fly from Berlin to New York without a stop by having his plane refueled twice in the air, probably at Ireland and Nova Scotia.

The most daring of the announced adventures is that of Lieutenant George Pond, a former British service flyer, who arrived here recently to supervise the tuning-up of his big twin-engined Burnelli monoplane for a flight around the world in August. He plans to get across the Pacific in one hop from Seattle to Tokyo. The water distance is something like 8,140 miles. Lieut. Pond is being assisted by Lieut. Wade and other service air men and it is believed he will be accompanied by at least one of the men who made that trip several years ago. He will start at Roosevelt Field and the first stop will be at Seattle.

Another east-to-west airplane crossing announced for the season is that which will be attempted by Capt. Alois Ahrensberg of Sweden. He is preparing to fly from Stockholm to New York via Labrador. Capt. Ahrensberg hopes to reach the United States in time to fly back to his native land with Bert Hassel and Parker Cramer, who were forced down in Greenland last summer while trying to make a flight from Rockford, Ill., to Stockholm. Hassel and Cramer intend to try again this summer.

The Great Zeppelin.

The European syndicates operating the lighter-than-air craft are preparing for a busy summer. The Graf Zeppelin is scheduled to make two trips across the Atlantic followed by the British dirigible R-100, another giant. After the American visit, the Graf-Zeppelin operators expect to start the German dirigible on a trip around the world.

Besides the announced ventures, many others will undoubtedly materialise as the long distance programme gets into swing. Charles A. Levine has let it be hinted that he is planning something and the German aviator, Theo. Bache, is here for the third summer hoping to make the Atlantic crossing that he planned in 1927 and failed to do in 1928.

Levine, who has two of the best pilots in the country at his command, recently constructed a super-monoplane costing more than \$200,000 and capable of taking the air with 1,400 gallons of fuel in its tanks. He has been putting it through vigorous tests flights over Long Island, meanwhile building an air of secrecy around it. It is intended to be given in the near future.

THE PEAK CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

REVISION OF RULES TO BE CONSIDERED.

The annual general meeting of worshippers at the Peak Church was held in the Cathedral Hall on Wednesday, Mr. P. Jacks, one of the trustees, was in the chair.

The Bishop of Victoria proposed and Mr. W. L. Pattenden seconded, a resolution that Rule 4 of 1893 which provided for the election of five committee members in addition to the trustees should for this year be altered to read "six members." This was carried.

The Very Rev. A. Swann and Mr. D. G. McAvoey were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

The following were re-elected members of the Committee:—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, the Rev. F. C. Young, Sir Henry Pollock, Lady Pollock, the Dean (Hon. Secretary), Mr. D. G. McAvoey (Hon. Treasurer). A resolution was proposed by the Bishop of Victoria and seconded by Rev. F. C. Young, and carried:—

"That Mr. P. Jacks and the Hon. Secretary be a Sub-Committee for the purpose of considering whether a revision of the rules of the Peak Church is necessary, and if so in what respects, and of reporting to the Committee, with a view to their recommendations being brought before the next annual meeting."

It was agreed that an estimate be obtained for repairing the steps leading from the Peak Road to the Church and for fixing a hand rail. With regard to the allocation of funds in hand it was decided that such allocation be left over for another year and that \$1,000 be now placed on fixed deposit for twelve months. The meeting closed, as it had begun, with prayer.

The Report.

The report for the year 1928 stated that Holy Communion had been celebrated in the Peak Church each Sunday throughout the year. The time of this service was changed from 8.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. in order to enable the Dean to conduct the children's service which is now held regularly at the Cathedral at 10 a.m.

Holy Baptism has been administered to nine infants, and there have been six marriages.

By the Bishop's permission, and with the consent of the parents of parties concerned the revised form of each service has been used, since the necessary printed service forms were presented to the Church. The buildings both of the Church itself and of the cooler's quarters are now in good repair, the roof of the Church having been thoroughly tarred, and the roof of the vestry freed from white ants and repaired. The Secretary is at present engaged in enquiries concerning the alterations to the Peak motor road which are in progress with a view to safeguarding the property.

Many thanks are due to Lady Pollock, Mrs. Martell Hall and Mrs. Sutton, who in turn have made themselves responsible for the provision of flowers and the changing of the altar frontals.

Of the Committee elected at the annual general meeting in May, 1928, the following have since left the Colony:—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Mrs. Riley, Dr. Sanders, Lt. Col. H. G. Riley. Mr. Macdonachie's place and that of Dr. Sanders have not yet been filled. Mrs. Martell Hall took Mrs. Riley's place, and has herself now also left. Mr. D. G. McAvoey was appointed Hon. Treasurer vice Col. Riley in September last.

Southern Cross on its flight to Australia, recently surveyed a New York-to-Bermuda route for Levine, but the "Mystery Man" abandoned the project for "concealing" and "sensational" reasons.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ATTACK ON WUCHOW.

CANTON HURRIES ON PREPARATIONS.

20,000 MEN FROM NANKING?
REPORTED RALLY OF KWANGSI TROOPS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
CANTON, May 30.
Big preparations are being made in Canton for the drive on Wuchow and large numbers of troops are already concentrated in Shuibing, where the air force has made its headquarters. Originally, the Canton authorities intended to postpone the drive until the troops had rested, and the necessary supplies and stores were ready. But according to the latest reports the Kwangsi troops under General Wong, Koak Chu scattered over the Si Wui district are being reorganised for another attack on Canton. To meet this the Canton authorities are hurrying on their preparations at top speed and will launch their counter offensive as soon as possible, so as to give the enemy no time to rally. The date of the offensive is a jealously guarded secret, but according to information from reliable sources, it will start within the next few days.

NANKING CONTINGENT.

Every available junk, large sampan and steam launch is being commandeered to transport troops to Wuchow. The second detachment of "Nanking" soldiers under General Yang Ting Fai, who arrived in Whampoa on Wednesday left for the front this morning in a dozen or more junks and sampans. These troops, whose number is put at 20,000 strong, never entered Canton itself. They landed in Whampoa where they at once boarded river craft for the West River. Their commander, General Yang, however, paid a visit to Canton and was lavishly entertained by Generals Chen Tsai Tong and Chen Ming She. He has established his headquarters in Canton to keep proper contact with the Canton Government, his men at the front and the Canton troops.

These "Nanking" troops are mainly Kwangsi men, formerly in Hunan, who revolted against Pei Chung Hsi and declared for the Nanking Government at the outbreak of the trouble. It was Chiang's idea to send them to win their native province for the Central Government.

TO RULE KWANGSI!

Chiang Kai Shek has appointed General Yu Tsak Pak Commander-in-Chief of the "Nanking" troops, to be the civil head of the Kwangsi Government when the Province has been conquered. General Li Ming Sui, another Kwangsi General fighting against the Kwangsi clique, is to be military chief of the Province.

THE POSITION IN SWATOW.

Reports have come to hand that Swatow is holding out against the Canton-Fukien troops under General Chang Ching. But the city is expected to fall any moment as it is hemmed in from all directions. A few days ago several Northern gunboats entered the harbour and delivered an ultimatum to Hsu King Tong, who is personally in command of the pro-Kwangsi troops, ordering his surrender within 24 hours or a bombardment would be started. The American Consul-General tried to arrange a settlement and a conference was held in the American Consulate but without result. The rebels were stubborn and refused to yield. Another conference was held but again without success. Reports now state that the four Northern gunboats have left Swatow for an unknown destination. Meanwhile the people are panic-stricken and business is at a standstill. (Continued on next column).

SHARE TANGLE SETTLED.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES SCRIP OWNERSHIP.

An important decision in connection with share scrip was given at the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) yesterday. A declaration was sought by the head tallyman of the Wing On Company that he was the rightful owner of 80 shares in that concern, the defendants being the Wing On Company and a Chinese woman. The return of the share certificate and damages against the woman for wrongfully detaining same were also claimed by the plaintiff.

According to the plaintiff, he entrusted the shares to his wife when he went abroad. She died while he was away and they came into the possession of the woman defendant, who contended that plaintiff's wife had given them to her for looking after her.

Mr. Hin Shing Co appeared for both defendants, with his Lordship's permission.

The case was previously before his Lordship who directed that the writ be again served and the identity of the woman defendant established.

The necessary evidence of notification and identity was given this morning, and the woman being again absent, his Lordship delivered judgment.

The declaration asked for was granted, and plaintiff was also allowed \$3,600 damages against the woman, being the market value of the shares, in the event of the certificate not being returned.

LACK OF AMMUNITION.

KWANGSI FORCES TO RETREAT INTO YUNNAN.

The *Industrial and Commercial Daily Press* attributes the defeat of the Kwangsi Armies, after their initial successes, to lack of ammunition and other military supplies. The Canton troops, on the other hand, were well supplied by the Shuecheng Arsenal and the leaders knew that if only they could hold on long enough they would have the Kwangsi invaders at their mercy. It proved a very near thing, but the tables were turned just in time.

The only chance for the hard pressed Kwangsi armies is to elude Ho Chien's force and attempt an invasion of Yunnan. Yunnan is a fairly rich province and might be able to supply the food and money of which the retreating force is in need.

Rounding Up Remnants.

A few Kwangsi troops are still at Funchuen, on the West River, but are expected to retire on Wuchow as soon as the Kwangtung troops are in contact with them. No serious resistance is expected at Wuchow.

Two brigades under Colonels Yu Hon Mou and Tai Kik have been sent to the north of Kwangtung to round up the remnants of Hsu King Tong's pro-Kwangsi troops who are trying to re-enter Kwangsi by way of Yung Yuen.

CHANGES IN CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Many changes among Government officials are taking place at Canton. The resignation of Mr. Wong Tsai, Commissioner of Education, has been accepted, and Mr. Hsu Ching Ching is to take his place. General Chen Ming Shu, Chairman of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, is to hold concurrently the post of Commissioner of Civil Affairs, formerly held by Mr. Hsu Chung Ching. Mr. Tao Li Him has been appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung. Mr. Tao is still in Peking, but is expected to be in Canton in the course of the next few days. Mr. Chow Min Chu, a special friend of General Chen Ming Shu, is going to be manager of the Kwangtung Central Bank of China and Mr. Wong Lang Shang, the present manager has resigned. Other changes are pending and will be announced in the course of the next few days.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE EXTENSION.

AN APPEAL TO HONG KONG'S GENEROSITY.

Mr. M. K. Lo, the Chairman of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital sends us an urgent appeal on behalf of funds for the Hospital Extension at Sookunpoo. There is no need to emphasise the excellent work done for the sick among the poorer class Chinese at the Tung Wah and we are sure that the appeal will meet with the response which it deserves.

Funds Needed to Open Extension.

Mr. Lo writes as follows:—
Owing to the insufficiency of the available accommodation in the Tung Wah Hospital, the Management had to look out for a site for a branch hospital. In 1926 a site was found in Sookunpoo, which is, moreover, conveniently nearer to the Eastern part of the town than the existing Hospital.

The building of the hospital itself was commenced last year, and the result is the fine imposing building known as the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, which occupies a dominating position in Sookunpoo. But for funds, the Hospital can be opened almost immediately.

The Directors' Appeal.

In a circular appeal for subscriptions from the directors it is stated that the scheme for the building of a branch hospital of the Tung Wah in the east end of the city was started in 1926. The building, which was commenced in March, 1928, and is now nearing completion, will provide accommodation for about 120 beds.

The subscriptions received up to date amount to \$330,000 odd. This sum will be almost entirely absorbed by the total cost of the construction and "extras," and the amount necessary to be expended for equipment. The annual expenses of this new hospital are estimated to amount to over \$90,000. In order to provide an endowment fund to produce the necessary annual expenditure, a capital sum of \$1,200,000 is required. Even if we are to content ourselves with an endowment fund producing only half of the annual expenditure, leaving the other half to be subscribed annually, a capital sum of \$600,000 will have to be raised. Subscriptions are therefore urgently needed.

The insufficiency of the present Tung Wah Hospital buildings to cope with the ever increasing demands upon that institution is perhaps too well known to be emphasized. But the following comparative figures for the years 1928 and 1929 will show the tremendous growth of the hospital's activities within even the last thirty years:—

	1928.	1929.
Payments	\$250,000	\$244,400
Admission	11,400	3,100
Outpatients	177,000	106,000
Staff	240	108
Salaries	\$48,000	\$6,700

* Converted from Taels at rate of \$1.40.

The annual expenses of the Tung Wah now amount to about \$250,000. The annual income from all sources (including investments, Government grant and regular subscriptions) is insufficient to meet the annual expenditure, the annual deficit having to be made good by special public subscriptions. The Directors therefore feel that, having regard to the financial position of the Tung Wah, and to the estimated annual expenditure of the Eastern Hospital, it would be imprudent to open the latter until a further substantial amount has been obtained. The accommodation available at the Eastern Hospital is urgently required. The Directors therefore earnestly appeal for subscriptions so that the Eastern Hospital may shortly be in a position to commence its career of charitable work. All sums, whatever the amount, will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and the Directors venture to hope that on this occasion of urgent need, their appeal will not be made in vain.

DECORATION DAY.

WREATHS PLACED ON AMERICAN GRAVES AT HAPPY VALLEY.

LADIES PERFORM SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

One of the most informal, yet one of the most impressive, of national observances is that associated with Decoration Day. Having its origin half a century ago in a sort of Armistice Day celebration, it is now recognised by the American citizens as the Day of the Dead—a day consecrated to the memory not only of departed relatives and friends, but to those who have been buried in foreign countries far from their native land.

The ravages of the weather had almost obliterated the inscription on the gravestone before which a little party of Americans was standing yesterday at Happy Valley. One could just trace, very faintly, the date October 30, 1864. An exclamation of awe which came from the lips of Young Miss America paid unconscious tribute to the memory of the mate of an old-time Boston tea-clipper.

The Price of Admiralty.

Sixty-three wreaths were laid tenderly upon as many graves. The oldest grave was that of a ship's officer who died here in 1842; the newest mound of turf covered the coffin of a little girl who was laid to rest only three weeks ago. Two large-sized floral flags, showing the Stars and Stripes, decorated the steps just inside the entrance-gates.

"The Price of Admiralty," said a male member of the party softly, "is not always paid by the navies of the world. They that go down to the sea in ships upon their lawful occasions—the commerce carriers and empire builders—consist mainly of non-combatants. Nor are those who fall in far-flung places always victims of shot or steel. Over 90 per cent. of the old warriors who sleep here, I notice, died from fever and disease.

Admiralty merely stands for 'the freedom of the seas,' in my opinion, and I guess these folk have paid the price in full, though perhaps their efforts to further their country's interests were exerted in the backwaters of strife."

A Famous Memorial.

Overhead, wisps of cotton-wool clouds drifted dreamily across the cobalt sky. A bird trilled out a song of praise from a bush ablaze with crimson blossom. One caught the sweet fragrance of lilies, and crushed heliotrope as the coolies, bearing wreaths on bamboo poles, disturbed their burdens to hand a floral tribute to Mr. Treadwell, the U.S. Consul, who, in turn, passed it to one of the ladies to be laid reverently on a grave.

An American traveller and his wife joined the party at the last moment, and explained that they arrived in the Colony two days ago and intended sailing on Wednesday but, having read the paragraph in the *Daily Press* giving details of the Decoration Day ceremony, had delayed their leaving in order to take part in the proceedings. It appears they were residents here some years ago, and their one and only child is buried in Happy Valley. They were deeply touched when they found that a wreath had already been placed on the little one's grave.

Silently but thoughtfully, the party wended their way out of the cemetery, and swift motor-cars bore them to the Kulan Memorial at Wan-chai, when the Consul and his assistant deposited a magnificent floral anchor to the memory of American and British sailors of the sloop *Powhatan* and *Battler*, who were killed during a combined attack on those vessels by dozens of pirate junks at Kulan in 1855.

Again, "the price of Admiralty!" Among those who took part in the proceedings yesterday were the United States Consul-General (Mr. Treadwell) and Mrs. Treadwell, Mr. Krantz, Mr. Muccio, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Biggar, Miss Tyler, Miss Draper, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Rodgers, and Mrs. Fowle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KAU SING AGAIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to your comprehensive report of the public meeting held at the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital yesterday afternoon, may I draw your attention to one statement attributed to me, which is not entirely correct?

Your report states:—"Mr. Lo suggested that the Government tug *Kau Sing* should be used to tow water lighters. The *Kau Sing* had no pump, but this could be met by employing the fire boat which was equipped with a very powerful pump."

At the meeting in question I had no information as to whether the *Kau Sing* had or had not a pump, and what I said was to the effect that if the *Kau Sing* had no pump, then this could be met by employing the fire boat. I understand that the *Kau Sing* has in fact a very modern and powerful pump, and I feel that it is due to this hitherto very much criticised vessel that I should ask you to make this correction.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. LO.

Hong Kong, May 30.

OUR BIG BATHS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir—It was inspiring to read that H.E. the Governor is setting us all a good example by cutting down his baths per diem from two to one. But cannot this be carried further? I would suggest that all taps to long baths and shower baths be stopped.

This water emergency is not of a kind which can allow of exceptions and privileges, and a great deal of water is wasted in baths. They are used not only for lavish washing of the person but also for washing clothes and as reservoirs against the "no supply" hours.

If the long bath of our "hours of ease" and "times of plenty" had to be replaced by humble wash-tubs and foot-baths, a good many thousand gallons of water would be saved every day.

A platoon of plumbers working under the supervision of Sanitary Board authorities would soon complete the job.—Yours, etc.,

R. B.

Hong Kong, May 30.

ABERDEEN DISTILLERY CASE.

ALLEGED EVASION OF EXCISE DUTY.

Another adjournment was necessary in the case in which three employees of the Yu Loong Distillery of Aberdeen were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with distilling of certain mashees without making proper entry in the firm's book as required by law.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, Government Analyst, stated that the amount of mash which he saw in the distillery on the morning of May 4 could not have been produced from the *longs* due for fermentation that day.

Answering the Bench, Mr. Taylor said that the first two defendants were merely coolies at the distillery. It seemed impossible for the two men to carry on any process of fermentation without the knowledge of the third defendant, who was the expert. He was the man who should have made the proper entries in the distillery books.

Asked whether the mash found in the distillery could have been the result of washings, witness stated that in his opinion it could not have been.

In reply to Mr. Hin Shing Lo for the defence, witness stated that the mash in the drums was of an inferior quality. At another stage of Mr. Lo's cross-examination, Mr. Taylor stated the lowest possible duty on the not-recorded liquor found on the morning of March 4 was \$60.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).
No. 1 of 1929.IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCE 1911-1929AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE INSTONE
BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY
LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding-up of the above-named Company by The Supreme Court of Hong Kong or in the alternative subject to the supervision of the Court was, on the 30th day of May, 1929, presented to the said Court by MAUD JAN SEE CHIN of 11, HANLOW ROAD, KOWLOON, HONG KONG, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at 11.30 A.M. on the TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1929, and any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company desirous of Supporting or Opposing the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the Time of Hearing by Himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributor of the said Company requiring the Same by the Undersigned on Payment of the Regulated Charge for the Same.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Petitioner,
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
VICTORIA.

NOTE.—Any Person who intends to appear on the Hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by Post to the above-named JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Notice in Writing of his intention to do so. The Notice must state the Name and Address of the Person, or, if a Firm, the Name and Address of the Firm, and must be signed by the Person or Firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by Post in Sufficient Time to reach the above-named JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER Not Later Than SIX O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, of the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1929. [7832]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF THOMAS ALEX-
ANDER LOUGHLIN, LATE
OF 265, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IN THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA, MARAGER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 27th DAY OF JUNE, 1929.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that Date.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1929.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
Prince's Building, 10 House Street,
Hong Kong. [7833]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION. GRIFFINS.

MEMBERS are Requested to send in their Applications for the above Before FRIDAY, 31st MAY, as it is proposed to CLOSE the LIST of SUBSCRIBERS on That Date.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary,
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. [7834]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to consider OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties:—

SECTION C OF MARINE LOT 243. (Nos. 5 and 6, PRAYLA, KENNEDY TOWN, Godowns).

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyards).

SECTIONS A and B and the REMAINING PORTION OF SHAUKEWAN INLAND LOT 430. (Ten Chinese Shops and Dwellings).

SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION A OF SHAUKEWAN INLAND LOT 432. (Nos. 219-227, Old Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAUKEWAN WEST).

Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts of Justice.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSEUR,

Colonial Treasurer,
21st May, 1929. [7816]

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INTIMATIONS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 15 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd JUNE (His Majesty The King's Birthday).
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. [7838]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th APRIL, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st JUNE to FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. [7849]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at EXCHANGE BUILDING, DES VETTES ROAD, HONG KONG, on SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, at 12 NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd MAY, 1929, to 8th JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. W. BROWN, Secretary,
24th May, 1929. [7838]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PRINCE STREET, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers,
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7839]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.49 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains highest to the east of the Bonins and relatively low in the trough from Tongking to the Pacific.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds, fine to cloudy.

Manila Typhoon Warning.

A typhoon warning from Manila yesterday at 5.55 p.m. says that a low pressure area is extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across Northern Luzon and the Balingtang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11,
Ice House Street. Tel. CentralNight Editor (Wanchai Office):
Tel. Central 4511.London Office: 21, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 31, 1929.

THOSE "UNEQUAL"
TREATIES.

It was an eloquent appeal which Dr. ALFRED SZZ made in Shanghai recently on the subject of extra-territoriality. The Chinese Minister to Great Britain is an able man, and he presented his argument in an able manner, but as an advocate engaged in special pleading he naturally quite ignored the other side of the case. There is another side to be argued, and no progress towards settlement of the issue can be made by pretending otherwise.

The arguments have been put forward time and again by foreign writers and speakers, but it is interesting to quote a Chinese opinion which deals with certain aspects of the case ignored by Dr. SZZ. So long as the Chinese Government itself shows a disregard for the law of the land, the foreign Powers cannot be expected to relinquish their special rights in China," declares an editorial writer in the *Ta Kung Pao*, of Tientsin, the leading vernacular newspaper in North China. This editorial, which comments on the recent Chinese Note to the Powers asking for relinquishment of extraterritoriality, has been widely reprinted in the Chinese and foreign Press in the North.

"True, China is nominally united, but so far as the actual authority of the Government is concerned, there is very little improvement," the Chinese newspaper asserts. "The foundations of law are still very flimsy, while there is no clear demarcation of authority between the judicial and executive departments of the Government. Crimes are not punished according to law. Under such circumstances, it is really too much to expect the Powers to surrender the protection of their nationals to the caprices of the Chinese Courts." The newspaper adds that the Government at Nanking is setting the cart before the horse in negotiating with the Powers at this time for surrender of special protection for their nationals.

"It would be much better to set to work at once on a fundamental law of the land," the Chinese editor asserts. "This would create foreign confidence in China's laws and their impartial administration. When the right moment occurs, we can abolish extra-territoriality without asking the Powers about it. Foreign confidence in the Chinese judiciary would be considerably strengthened if some of the leaders at the head of the Government would set an example to the people of respect for the law."

The Chinese editor asserts it is of little use to talk about respect for law and human rights, when action shows disregard for them. "Action speaks louder than words." The Government must first show its respect for law before it calls upon the people to do the same. "The best legal system in the world will do little good so long as the Government itself plays fast and loose with its own laws. If we have an honest Government, devoted to the cause

of law enforcement, and a law-abiding people, it will not be difficult for this fact to become known throughout the world. When this time comes, the Powers will be only too glad to place their nationals living in this country under the jurisdiction of Chinese Courts. Then there will be no necessity for the Government to haggle with the Powers over this question."

Dr. SZZ makes an earnest plea for confidence and co-operation between foreign and Chinese interests, but he must know how difficult it is to have confidence in an administration which, however sincere and willing to do what is right, is powerless against some of its own people. Take the matter of railway administration. After establishing through traffic on every Government line in the country, one of the main trunk lines has again been cut by civil strife. The railway referred to is the Peking-Hankow line, sometimes described as the most important railway in China. The most recent development shows once more what a thankless task faces Chinese railway officials. Since the Government railways were built, civilian officials have waged a continuous battle with the militarists to keep the railways running. Once given a free hand, they have done remarkably well, but such freedom has been rare. Several years ago the militarists discovered what fine playthings the railways make. Since that discovery, they have grabbed the revenues of various lines, have stopped commercial traffic whenever it suited their whims, and have treated the railways as their tope.

With nominal unification of the country a year ago, hope for an efficient civilian railway control was revived. The railway administration slowly wrested control of the various lines from regional war lords, and this spring had secured at least partial control of all the principal lines. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which has been closed to through traffic since 1923, was re-opened this spring, but a few weeks later, the Peking-Hankow Railway abruptly closed. Again militarists were the cause. The national forces in Honan province, under Marshal FENG YU HSIAO, became fearful of attack from other factions, and blew up bridges and tunnels on all the borders. It will require several months to repair the damage and restore through traffic.

The Peiping-Hankow Railway is one of the longest and most profitable in China, under normal circumstances. It serves a rich territory, traversing three of the most prosperous provinces. With the new developments, merchants in this region must again resort to age-old methods to transport their goods. Another line which has been recently disrupted in the Canton-Kowloon Railway. This is a short line, but serves a densely populated territory, and the militarists were responsible for the disruption of this line. The grip of militarists on Chinese railways is, perhaps, the principal problem which the American engineers now acting as advisors to the Ministry of Railways must face. No amount of reconstruction and efficient operation can overcome constant interference by military factions. It is not considered likely that foreign loans will be made to build Chinese railways so long as the danger of military interruption continues to exist. All except one or two of China's railways have defaulted on bond issues in recent years, entirely on account of military disruption of the service, yet China could yield a greater profit per mile on the railways than any other country in the world if the Government were able to prevent the War Lords from interfering with the service. It is the utter helplessness of the National Government in this and other directions which delays the day to which Dr. SZZ looks forward rather than deliberate obstruction by the Powers enjoying extra-territorial rights.

One case of smallpox (Singapore) was reported on Wednesday.

The Chinese driver of a motor lorry which recently knocked down and killed an elderly Chinese woman in Waterloo Road, Kowloon, was fined \$25 for driving without having two independent brakes in good working order.

A dance was held at the Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, last night. The basket-ball field was used being decorated with flags and flood-lights. Those present thoroughly enjoyed the evening, the dancing being ideal under the "open air" conditions. The music was supplied by one of the new Columbia Viva-Tonals.

Five Chinese, said to be armed, raided a Chinese flat at West Point yesterday and decamped with money and property to the value of over \$1,000. A married woman at the flat was bound with string and wire to prevent an alarm being given. She was able to give the police a fairly detailed description of one of the men.

The Young Ladies' Club of St. Andrew's Church gave a social in the Church Hall last night, many members of the church congregation being present. Games and songs filled the programme for the night. The prize winners during the evening were Miss Iris Woolley and Mr. Fred Wong while the sketch presented by the Misses Bliss and Hirst was very well received.

Among the many messages received in Nanking by the widow of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the following telegram sent from Hong Kong by Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, who took a very active part in the political agitation which preceded—and led up to—the Revolution:—"Please accept respectful homage and sincerest condolences from old friend and colleague of the Revolution.—TSE TSAN TAI."

Kissing in Mexico is not only legal, but desirable, says Juan Correa Nieto, Attorney-general of the Federal District. His decision was made in response to an appeal by Gracia de Oribe, who complained that she had been rebuked by a policeman for kissing her husband in public. "There is no precept in the legal code of the country that prohibits kissing," said the Attorney-general, "and what the law does not specifically prohibit is permitted."

A huge rock fell a distance of over 200 yards and crashed through the roof of the house of Mr. J. M. Remedios, the well-known solicitor, following blasting operations at Kowloon Tong on May 18. As a result, the contractor in charge of the operations was fined \$50 at Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday for not having provided adequate weights for big charges. "It was stated that Mr. Remedios had a narrow escape from serious injury or death, having just left the upper room into which the rock crashed. The same firm of contractors were also fined \$25 for removing earth from the hillside near Hok On without a permit.

Agencies of Flat-Life.
A correspondent, "R.Z.N." writes to express an opinion on the suggestion made by Mr. Lo at the Sanitary Board meeting about supplying water to houses on the rider mains. Our correspondent thinks that while the proposal is laudable from the hygienic point of view, it is impracticable for other reasons. He says:—"Having had experience of two hours' rider main supply daily I would, to avoid quarrels with neighbours on the lower floors, prefer the present system of street fountains, as at present there are police to see fair play. There are cases on record where the tenants on the higher floors resort to pouring kerosene down the pipe to contaminate the water; or other foul tricks."

Russian Views on General Election.
Discussing the prospects of the British general election in a leading article recently, the *Isvestia* declared that it differs from the 1924 election because it assumes the form, virtual if not formal, of a Liberal-Labour bloc against the Conservatives, whereas five years ago the two older parties contrasted their main attack against Labour. Mentioning among the results of Conservative foreign policy "British recognition of French military hegemony in Europe, an unprecedented sharpening of the relations between Britain and America, and the barren policy of a breach with the Soviet Union," *Isvestia* declared: "The Conservative party can scarcely anticipate a victory commencing in 1929-30, more years to direct the fate of England and to threaten the peace of Europe."

One further advance step has been taken along the road that leads to peace, in the fact that for the first time in fifteen years German firms have taken part in the British printers' exhibition in London. Thus are the wounds of the war being healed.

According to O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League, "Publishers have found a gold mine in putting life and degrading literature on the market." Hope may be found in the fact that many a gold mine venture turns out to be a "bursting bubble."

Good News from Paris.
Router cables regarding the progress of the Reparations Conference tell us that Dr. Schaecht has accepted on behalf of Germany the new proposals of the creditor Powers. A common basis of interpreting the plan submitted by Mr. Young has been found, and there is reason to hope that a general agreement will be reached this week-end. Complete satisfaction between debtor and creditors regarding terms of settlement obligations is as rare as complete satisfaction of tennis and spectators with a football referee's decisions. In other words, it is not to be expected, but an agreement which is acceptable to both parties as a practical working arrangement is not only expected but essential. There will be complaints on both sides that it is unfair and unreasonable, but if such criticisms are equally distributed it may be assumed the arrangement is an equitable one. Germany's bill for the World War, no matter what the final settlement may be, falls largely on those who when the war was going on were too young to know what it was all about. Youth would do well to learn its lesson and to arm itself more solidly than ever—against war.

Gambling on the Election.
Latest Stock Exchange "quotations" on the general election results show an improvement in Liberal "stock," which is quoted at 88. Conservative quotations stand at 90, and Labour at 24. This unofficial market on the Stock Exchange is an interesting form of gambling, but it also has some political significance. Nothing is more fascinating than prophecy, and in this case the prophets are prepared to back their fancy in hard cash. The manner in which the Stock Exchange has judged the fortunes of the three parties during the last few months will amuse the curiously minded, because in this case the Stock Exchange has no "inside knowledge," and is just as much in the dark as the simplest of us. First of all, the mechanism of the Stock Exchange market in election "results" must be understood. Dealings are in units of money—half a crown, five shillings, ten shillings, £1, £5, or more. If you bought £1 worth of Conservatives at 280 and they were returned to power with, say, 300 seats, then you would be entitled to receive 20 times £1, or 20 times whatever other monetary unit you had dealt in. On the other hand, if the party secured only 280 seats, then you would have to pay out 20 times your original stake. If you sold a bear, then your position as regards gain or loss would, of course, be exactly reversed. Even should you close a deal at any time beforehand, no actual money will change hands until after the general election.

The Trend of the Market.
The change of opinion among the prophets has been astonishing. On January 7, before the game had got into its swing, the Conservatives were rated very high (though not as high as Mr. Baldwin seemed to put their chances in his aside at Drury Lane). Subsequently both Liberal and Labour stock went up, but during the last few weeks Labour "stock" declined, as has the Conservative, while Liberal chances are estimated higher. The following quotations are of interest:—

	Jan. Apr.	May
Conservatives	210	275
Labour	230	248
Liberals	70	90

The fluctuations in the quotations have been affected from day to day by the course of the political campaign. The following events may be presumed to have influenced the "market":—March 1: Mr. Lloyd George outlines the Liberal policy for unemployment. March 10-22: The week of the five by-elections. The full effect of the Liberal surprise victory at Holland-with-Boston was not seen until the next day on which the Exchange was open. March 20: "Conservative" stock slumped heavily and "Liberal" rose sharply. The fall in "Liberal" stock followed was the reaction from a burst of speculation. April 15: The Budget. Conservative optimism preceding Mr. Churchill's speech was followed by a slight slump on the discovery of its poor electioneering qualities. April 17: The day after Mr. Snowden's bombshell in the House of Commons on inter-Allied debts, which caused a Labour fall and a slight Liberal rise.

News and Views.

NO MORE WAR FOR FENG.

POLITICS TABOO.

"MYSTERY MAN" OF CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, May 30. It is reported from Hagan that Feng Yu Hsiang is finding the position in Cheungchow untenable, and has retired to Huayin, in Shensi, after expressing his intention of giving up political activities.

It is also stated that Han Fu Chu is now leading his troops to Cheungchow, while Shih Yu San has notified Ho Ying Ching that he is withdrawing all troops from the Hupeh border to Hsuehchow.

"CHRISTIAN GENERAL'S" RETIREMENT.

STILL VERY DOUBTFUL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 30.

Reports that Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang have been exchanging telegrams relative to a joint trip abroad have been legion for several days past, but there is no confirmation from reliable circles.

The reports are not given credence here, but if they are true, it is considered that Feng and Yen are merely playing for time.

It is stated reliably that Yen Hsi Shan has not much chance of keeping Feng out of Shansi if the Kuomintang attacked it now, while Feng is probably seeking to hold off Chiang Kai Shek for a short time until he is better prepared for a fight.

At any event, as far as the actual going abroad is concerned there is considered to be no more truth in these proposals than that Chiang Kai Shek will go abroad at the close of the Hupeh campaign.

Severe Fighting.

SHANGHAI, May 30.

The Kuo Min learns from Cheungchow that severe fighting is now going on at Tengfeng, between the Han Fu Chu troops and the Sun Liang Cheng forces. In view of Sun Liang Cheng's defeat Feng Yu Hsiang has given instruction to destroy all the tunnels and bridges between Peishui and Kungshien, on the West Section of the Lunghai Railway, so as to prevent the Han Fu Chu troops advancing to Tungkwang.

FENG YU HSIANG.

EVEN DISOWNED BY THE SOVIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, May 29.

The Commissariat for Foreign Affairs has issued an official statement regarding the Soviet's relations with China and Chinese warlords, declaring that the allegation of the Nanking Government that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has a secret agreement with the Soviet is a ridiculous fabrication.

The Nanking allegations that the Soviet Government is providing the "Christian General" with money and ammunition for his campaign against Chiang Kai Shek are described as gross and ridiculous inventions.

Soviet Indignant.

The statement adds that if the Nanking Government really believed in the false documents against Soviet Russia which they had published, they would not have kept them secret all this time, would not have continued their friendship with Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang all this time, and would not have appointed Feng as Minister of War, which is tantamount to the position of commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies.

The Foreign Office concludes: "Soviet Russia has always adhered and will always adhere to the position of complete independence and sovereignty of China."

CHINA'S NEW NAVY.

(Web. Ts. Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 30.

At a conference held by the Central Political Council, the proposal of Admiral Yang Shu Chwang was passed, to construct forty destroyers at \$4,000,000 each.

OIL PROBLEM IN IRAQ.

A CONTRADICTION.

EARLIER MESSAGES DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 29.

Reuter learns that the British-American Iraq Agreement is broadly similar to that of the Iraq Treaty between Great Britain and Turkey of three years ago.

The idea, apparently existing in America and expressed in yesterday's Washington message, that the new treaty involves a new development with regard to the oil industry is erroneous, as this was settled in the Iraq Government concessions to the Turkish Petroleum Company in 1924, which under British, Dutch, French and American interests were to receive 23 1/2 per cent. each, and that the remaining 5 per cent. would be given to a private individual.

TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

SIKHS DISPERSE UNRULY CROWDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 30.

Japanese reports confirm that the May 30 incident has signalled disturbances.

At 8 a.m., agitators stoned the tram-cars in the French Concession and the French police effected immediate arrests. The agitators also gathered outside the Shanghai Club, on the Bund, and broke the windows of two tram-cars and ten motor-cars. The mob then gathered at the corner of Chekiang and Nanking Roads, near the scene of the original incident, but were dispersed by mounted Sikhs, armed with sticks.

A tea-house nearby from which quantities of inflammatory pamphlets had been thrown was closed by the police and the visitors ejected.

The police in both Settlements are taking most stringent precautions to nip the outbreaks in the bud.

Threatening Mob.

There has been no serious rioting so far, but there were times when the situation looked threatening. A mob of students raided the offices of the Kuomintang paper, the *Republican Daily News*, broke the windows, and smashed the furniture, then marched to the offices of the *Shun Pao* and broke the plate glass windows.

The police went to the scene, and effected four arrests. Both papers' offices are in the Settlement. Several motor-cars were stoned in the French Concession, and two foreigners were attacked by unruly people on the French Bund, but managed to escape.

Many Chinese shops, mostly on the Nanking Road, are shuttered up.

FLYING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WHY THE "YELLOW BIRD" CAME BACK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, May 29.

The third member of the Yellow Bird's crew, Assolant, states that the return was due to engine vibration causing a leak in the fuel tank in the fuselage, releasing a quantity of petrol. The flyers decided to dump the fuel and return.

The wheel of the Green Flash stuck in the mud in taking off. Arachard and Rignean have arrived.

TELEVISION'S LATEST.

A NEW INVENTION.

[D.P. Special Service.]

Washington.—Something new in the development of television, an apparatus designed to transmit airplane views of panoramic scenes to a ground receiving station is under construction here by Mr. Francis Jenkins.

The "serial television eye," which Mr. Jenkins hopes to test shortly in a special plane ordered from the Curtiss factory, will record the visual scenes by means of a scanning disc, light sensitive cell, and broadcasting paraphernalia and will be received on regular television machines in the Jenkins laboratory. It is believed that the invention would be of great value in time of war. General headquarters of an army would be put within sight range of actual operations at the front.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE.

LABOUR CONFERENCE'S DECISIONS.

GENEVA MEETING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, May 30.

The twelfth International Labour Conference attended by delegations of fifty out of fifty-five States, all members of the League of Nations (incidentally the largest number of delegations since the inception of the International Labour Office) opened to-day.

Dr. Brauns, the German Minister of Labour was elected president. The agenda includes the questions of forced labour, and the hours of work of salaried employees.

The conference will also consider the report of the International Labour Office on unemployment.

EINSTEIN AND RELIGION.

"ALL LIVES AND MOVES IN GOD."

[British United Press.]

New York.—One of the most outstanding scientists of the 20th century has announced his belief in a God. Professor Albert Einstein, author of the theory of relativity and more recently the unified field theory (zur einheitlichen feldtheorie), answering a charge that atheism lay behind his theories, recently wirelessed to Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of the Institutional Synagogue, the following message.

"I believe in Spinoza's God, who reveals himself in the orderly harmony in being, not in God who deals with the facts and actions of men."

Baruch Spinoza, philosopher, was born in Amsterdam in 1632, of Portuguese-Jewish parents. While working as a lens grinder he wrote a noted philosophical treatise. "Spinoza, who is called 'The God intoxicated man' and who saw God manifest in all nature, certainly could not be called an atheist," Rabbi Goldstein said. "In fact, Spinoza himself wrote in his twenty-first epistle: 'Say all is in God; all lives and moves in God.'"

The Einstein message was in answer to a charge by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, that "behind the cloak of the Einstein theory of space and time as vaguely enunciated by him was the ghastly spectre of atheism."

Einstein in his positive acceptance of God surely cannot be classified either as an atheist or even as an agnostic," Rabbi Goldstein said. "Einstein's theory, if carried out to its logical conclusion would bring to mankind a scientific formula for monotheism. He does away with all thought of dualism or pluralism. There can be no room for any aspect of polytheism."

AMERICAN TENOR IN ROME.

SCORES A GREAT HIT.

Rome.—Attilio Baggione, the American tenor from Chicago, where he was born, has made a big hit in Rome. He was on with Chaliapin in "Boris Godunov" at the Royal Opera house, where he registered with marked success. He has, however, been more of a favourite with the American colony. He recently sang for about sixty Americans at the studio of Miss Eva Barrett and all pronounced him the best American tenor who has visited Rome for many years.

His climax came when he was called to sing for Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Prather Fletcher at a premier social function. Count and Countess Volpi of Misurata, and Prince Christopher of Greece with his new bride Princess Francoise of France, so liked Baggione that they all wanted either to sing with or play for him.

Count Volpi, who was the chief of the Italian delegation which funded the American debt, sang a duet with Baggione while Prince Christopher presided at the piano. Ambassador Fletcher could only listen as he readily admitted that his talents did not run in a musical strain. The function took place in the Mospigiosio palace, the residence of the Fletchers, known as one of the most elaborate palaces in Rome.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover has set an encouraging example for the women of Washington, for, although she is the wealthiest woman who was ever mistress of the White House, she wore the same gown at a recent reception that she wore at her husband's inauguration.

ELECTION EVE PROPHECIES.

WHO WILL WIN THE DAY?

ALL PARTIES CONFIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 29.

Mr. Baldwin in his "eve of the poll message" says that rash Socialist experiments or a state of political uncertainty would be disastrous to the present trade revival and would retard the improvement of the social conditions of the people.

"The Conservative and Unionist Party alone is in a position to guarantee a period of stability and ordered progress. I ask the electors to give our Party a clear majority so as to enable us to persevere in the task of building up the health and industry of the nation on permanent foundations."

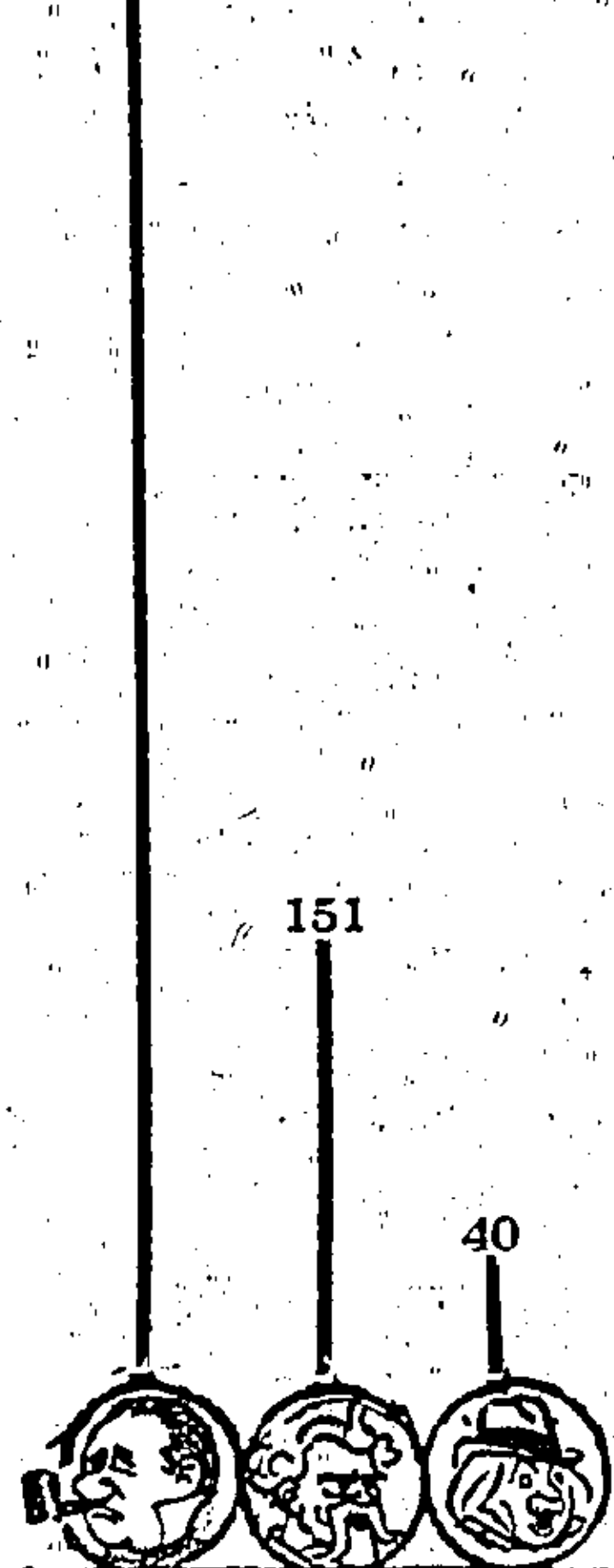
Premier's Promise.

Mr. Baldwin's speech was broadcast to the country. It dwelt on the Government's achievements. He asked for an opportunity to complete the Conservative's constructive programme.

PARTY STRENGTHS IN 1924.

The House of Commons consists of 615 members, and at the last general election the three great parties were returned as shown below, with 11 other independent members:

413



"I can promise you a resolute and determined will to make the common lot happier and better, to try to win peace, prosperity, stability and security in your work and in your home. I have shown my confidence in the women of this country and I ask them to show confidence in me. You trusted me before. I ask you to trust me again."

That "Landslide."

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Carnarvon, predicted:—"The Government is going to have the most tremendous smash of any Government this country ever had."

"Whatever complexion the next Parliament will be there will be enough Liberals in it to force the Liberal unemployment programme through."

Labour "Stands or Falls."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in a speech at Derby, said the Labour Party would be ready to accept the responsibility of Government.

"We will neither bargain nor barter, but will stand or fall by the merits of our proposals."

More "Last Moments."

Mr. Lloyd George told his constituents that the Government was doomed and declared that the Liberal Party could and would conquer unemployment.

Labour Headquarters say:—"The returns from all parts of the country indicate that the industrial districts will give the Labour Party majorities. What is more (Continued on next column.)"

WAR DEBTS FROM FRANCE.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN CHALLENGED.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, May 29.

Replying to an allegation made during a recent election speech by Mr. Philip Snowden, to the effect that France had not been paying her war debts to Great Britain, an official statement has been issued by the Minister of Finance.

The communique states that although the agreement concluded between Mr. Winston Churchill and M. Caillaux has not been ratified by the French Chamber, the annual payments laid down in that agreement had been provided regularly since 1924.

Since 1919, France has paid to Great Britain about £137,000,000 by virtue of various agreements.

surprising is that the rural constituencies are giving us a lead this time. Even in Devon and Cornwall, where other parties have previously had matters to themselves, candidates and agents are full of expectancy. In London we shall capture enough seats to create a record for the Labour Party. We do not only hope to win back those lost at the last General Election but constituencies in the west of London are showing signs of support. We believe that some will be won. We expect to have in the new Parliament a majority over the Conservatives and Liberals. A Labour Government will certainly succeed the Baldwin Administration."

Women in the Gold!

London, May 30.

Polling day in London was ushered in by cold and grey skies, and a bitter north-east wind. Many booths were opened at seven in the morning, and the voters shivered as they went in to support their candidates.

Thousands of women arrived to take early advantage of their newly conferred franchise.

An Early Tragedy.

The clouds dispersed later in the morning, and warm sunshine favoured heavy polling. Women were early visitors to the booths. Crowds of shop girls and typists en route to work stopped to record their votes.

John McClelland, the presiding officer at St. Leonard's polling station, died suddenly while on duty.

These Flappers!

"Family party" pollings are not nowadays unusual, father, mother and grown-up children voting together.

Women motorists are most active taking voters to the booths. The enthusiasm and keenness of the women is everywhere noticeable.

Their remarks to inquisitive Press interviewers showed intelligent appreciation of the issues. One who brought a party of girls in a motor-car said she herself was not voting because she had studied the views of all three parties and disagreed with them all.

Another said: "Whichever party wins will do so by our votes. I would not miss it for worlds."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was mobbed by admirers when touring his constituency in a colliery district, in which young women polled two to one to men.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE CONTEST.

London, May 21.

Altogether 1,799 candidates for the General Election were nominated on May 20 and 21. Of that total, 590 are Conservatives, 570 Labourites, 512 Liberals, 25 Communists and 32 others.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the unopposed members, was so returned because the Communist candidate who was to contest him failed to produce the deposit necessary, that is £100. Many Communist candidates have failed owing to a similar condition, thus reducing the number to 25.

Three-cornered fights are expected in 44 constituencies, four-cornered fights in 26 constituencies, while straight fights between two parties are expected in only 102 constituencies.

For the first time in his Parliamentary career, Premier Baldwin is having a three-cornered fight, being opposed by Labour and Liberal candidates. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour leader, is engaged in a four-cornered contest, having Conservative, Liberal and Communist opponents. Mr. Lloyd George is also having the first experience of a three-cornered fight.

THE REPARATIONS DEADLOCK.

AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

DAWES PLAN TO BE SHELVED?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, May 29.

Optimism again prevails at the Reparations Conference and it is thought that the end of the deadlock is in sight.

While no confirmation has yet been obtained of the reported agreement between the creditor Powers and Germany on the paramount question of figures, it is admitted that the creditors have agreed among themselves regarding the distribution of the Young annuities on the basis of the commencement of the Young Plan on September 1 next.

It is anticipated that the Germans will accept this and it is generally agreed that a satisfactory compromise on the German reservations is perfectly realisable so that if the Germans accept the figures of the creditor Powers, a great advance can be made towards a final and unanimous agreement.

To-day's news, therefore, is of the very greatest importance, because it means that the creditors have solved the question of distribution without demanding more from Germany than Germany is likely to consent to pay.

LATER.

Dr. Schacht, the head of the German delegation to the Conference, has announced his acceptance of the creditor Powers' reparations proposals.

Only the reservations of Germany remain to be discussed, and a complete agreement is expected within a few days.

The proposals accepted by Dr. Schacht include a payment of an annuity of £102,500,000 and a cessation of the Dawes plan payments.

Telegrams in Brief.

Commander Filippo Zappi, who was the navigation officer of the ill-fated Italian dirigible Italia, is passing through Shanghai accompanied by his bride. He is en route to Hankow, where he is taking over the post of Italian Consul, succeeding Signor Arturo Maffei, who is returning to Italy.

The French Court of Appeal has confirmed the conviction of the Communist Deputy, Marty, for inciting to military disobedience and murder in an article in the extremist newspaper *Humanite*, but reduced the sentence from 4 years' to two years' imprisonment. The sentence of three years' imprisonment imposed on the Communist Deputy, Doriot, for a similar charge was confirmed.

"Calamity Jane," the putter belonging to Bobby Jones, America's leading amateur golfer, was apparently not so facetiously named as it, together with the rest of Jones's clubs, including a pet driver, was stolen from a motor-car. The thieves did not touch the clubs of other golfers in the same car. Bobby Jones is not competing in the British Amateur Championship which opens on June 10.

In his closing address to the Church of Scotland Assembly, the Duke of York commended the Church on the acceptance of a scheme of union with the United Free Church, which has been a feature of the Assembly. His Royal Highness expressed the hope that the union would bring increased strength and resources and open up fresh avenues of service.

As part of its campaign to capture a larger share of the Australian lumber market in competition with American lumbermen, the British Columbia Government will establish a lumber trade commissioner's office in Australia. The Government believes that Canada should control the largest part of Australia's lumber imports, now bought to a great extent in the United States, and hopes that a Government Trade Bureau there will help to accomplish this result. It is planned to close the bureau now operated in Toronto to promote British Columbia sales in eastern Canada and replace it with the proposed Australian office.



When your Nerves are all on edge

THE busy mother only too frequently suffers from worn and ragged nerves. There is so much to do—with so many interruptions. The children, if they are healthy, are so full of energy and make such a deal of noise.

Your nerves become strained under the pressure of household duties because the wastage of the nerve cells is not made good by sufficient restorative nourishment.

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TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

(L.F.S. 22)

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other commodities were as follows:

Rice.	Per Picul.
Ching Sheung Hay	88.02
Hang Fa Yuch	8.83
Ching Tim Sin	7.49
Luk Wo Fung	7.18
Broken, Black Seal	5.58
White Bran, Black Seal	3.18
Long Unglutinous, Green Seal	6.92
Long Unglutinous, Ching Sing	7.12
Miscellaneous.	
Granulated sugar, No. 18 coarse	8.85
Granulated sugar, No. 24 coarse	7.43
Brown sugar, Java	5.58
Selected edible bird's nest, 3,000.00	
Cured Hide, Lamti	250.00
Fish Maw	27.40
Dried Mushroom, Tung Koo	11.60
Dried Siam, Kumshan	60.00
Dried Walnut	10.00
Black Bean	6.10
Soy Bean	6.50
Scarlet Bean	8.20

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Large quantities of building materials including steel, cement, etc. have been imported from Hong Kong recently.

Prices of both rice and fire-wood have fallen owing to large arrivals. Rice of medium grade is being sold at about ten cents to the dollar and the price of fire-wood is about seventy cents for a dollar.

Banknotes of the Central Bank of China were quoted at eighty-six cents to the silver dollar on Wednesday and it is expected that they will be at par before long, provided there is no adverse change in the political situation.

Edible salt comes mostly from the East River districts and is exported to Hunan and Kwangsi, and the country districts. The business was at a standstill for some weeks owing to the fighting on the West and North Rivers but the trade has been resumed and salt merchants are dealing with a large number of orders.

Textile manufacturers have been doing exceedingly well in Canton in recent years especially those producing hosiery, underwear and handkerchiefs. Native underwear is exported to the country districts in large quantities but superior qualities, from England and America, each price costing two dollars upwards are not in big demand. The importation of underwear from Japan is practically nil at present.

The market for groundnut oil which has been dull for months is now improving and while there has been a fair demand recently arrivals are limited. Price of camellina oil is firm and there is a fair demand. Both bean and wood-tar oils are moderate. Latest quotations for oils of groundnut, camellina, bean and wood-tar are \$22.50, \$20.30, \$17.50, and \$22.10 per picul respectively.

During the anti-Japanese Boycott, Kaishan coal (Chinese) was consumed in Canton in considerable quantities. But since the Boycott was lifted, the place of Chinese coal has been taken by Japanese coal which has been in demand on account of its cheaper price. Chinese coal is consumed by Governmental departments and public works but the amount demanded by merchants is small. During the present month, only about 3,000 tons of Chinese coal has been imported.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Russ, May 29.
Paris	124.05
Geneva	25.105
Berlin	20.35
Oslo	16.20
Helsingfors	102
Athens	875
Buenos Aires	47 7/32
Hong Kong	1/11
Amsterdam	12.065
Stockholm	18.135
Vient	24.54
Madrid	34.375
Bucharest	818
Bombay	1/50
Yokohama	1/10 1/32
Brussels	34.905
Milan	92.65
Copenhagen	18.20
Prague	1034
Lisbon	1081
Rio	237/64
Shanghai	2/44
Silver, spot & forward	2/44

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

LAST YEAR'S PROFIT \$30,000.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, at 11 a.m., on Friday, June 7, when the Directors will present the following report and statement of accounts for the year ended April 30, 1929:

The Net Profit for the twelve months, after deducting Directors' Fees and General Managers' Remuneration, and making provision for Depreciation Amounts to \$50,661.02

To which has to be added the Balance brought forward from last account 13,953.73

Making available for appropriation \$64,615.37

The Directors recommend that the amount available for distribution viz:—\$64,615.37 be allocated as follows:

Pay a Dividend of 10 per cent on 25,000 shares fully paid up... \$25,000.00

Pay a Dividend of 10 per cent on 30,000 shares \$5 paid up... 25,000.00

Write off Household and Office Furniture 1,000.00

And Carry Forward to next account 13,615.37

\$64,615.37

DIRECTORS.—During the year Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, Mr. M. H. Turner and Mr. A. B. Stewart resigned from the Board on leaving the Colony.

Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. R. E. Coxon and Mr. L. J. Davies were invited to join the Board.

The present members, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Elly Kadoorie, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. R. E. Coxon, and Mr. L. J. Davies retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts were audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Lindsay & Davis. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Lindsay & Davis offer themselves for re-election.

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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

H.K. Banks	\$1,250 buy, 1,250/1,280 sell.
Do.	London, 213/4 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$134 buy.
Do.	London, 213/4 nom.
Chartered Banks, A. & B.	\$134 buy.
Do.	London, 213/4 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$291 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$300 nom.
Union Insurance	\$355 buy.
North China Ins.	\$180 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$150 nom.
China Underwriters	\$235 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$275 nom.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$341 sel.
Do.	\$341 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$24 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$4.60 sel.
Lido-China (Pref.)	\$48 buy.
Do.	\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	\$27/2 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$22 nom.
Benquet	\$24 buy.
Kaitiao Mining Adm.	\$6/9 nom.
Langkat (combined)	\$14 nom.
Do. (single)	\$7 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$12/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$4 sel.
Beats	\$104 nom.
Troch Mines	\$179 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$123/4 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$38 nom.
China Presidents	\$4 buy, 4 sel.
Employs	\$175 nom.
New Engineering	\$135 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$125 nom.
Swo Cottons	\$12.40 buy.
Oriental Cottons	\$12.40 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$12.40 buy.
Do. (new)	\$12.40 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$62 buy.
H.K. Land	\$140 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$140 buy.
Hampshire Estates	\$14 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$33 sel.
H.K. Tramway	\$124 buy.
Peak Trans (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
S'hai Ferries	\$134 buy.
China Lights	\$13.50 sel.
Do. Ex Rights	\$13 sel.
Do. Rights	\$8 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$564 sel.
Macao Electric	\$264 sel.
Sandakan Lights	\$2 sel.
Telephone	\$1 buy.
China Buses	\$11/8 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$11/8 sel.
Do. (old)	\$11/8 sel.
China Sugar	\$9 cts. buy.
Malayan Sugar	\$27 nom.
Canton Ice	\$1.80 buy.
Cement (combined)	\$8.80 sel.
Do. (old)	\$7 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.40 nom.
H.K. Buses	\$7 sel.
United Ambers	\$19 buy.
Dairy Farm	\$12 buy.
Watson	\$12 buy.
Do. Wines	\$9 cts. buy.
Lang & Crawford	\$2 sel.
Mackintosh	\$18 buy.
Sinacres	\$11.50 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$3.55 sel.
H.K. Amusements	\$22 buy, 23 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$12 sel.
Bque. Indus. G. & B.	\$72 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$6 1/2 prom. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; na—sales nom.—nominal.	

RUSSIA AND PLATINUM.

BID FOR WORLD'S MARKETS.

[British United States.]

New York.—Russia is trying to regain leadership in the world's platinum market. Before the war, Russia occupied the dominant position in platinum production. The war and revolution disrupted the trade and following it Colombia ranked as the world's chief source of platinum.

"The world demands about 170,000 troy ounces per year," says a bulletin from the Headquarters from the National Geographic Society. "Platinum in jewelry takes approximately 87 per cent of the annual production. There is less demand for platinum to-day than in the pre-war days; according to the bulletin. Platinum is used in photography, radio tubes, x-ray, medicine, dentistry and in the rayon industry. The role played by this precious metal in chemistry is most important."

"The Soviet Government recently withdrew from an international agreement which limited the amount that she might put on the market. In 1922 production amounted to 21,000 ounces, increasing over 100,000 ounces in 1927, the year in which the international trade agreement was broken by the Soviet Government. Engineers wish for Russia to reach her pre-war production which is about 200,000 ounces."

"Recently the U.S.A. government purchased platinum dredges in this country and had them shipped to the Ural mountains, the seat of the greatest deposits of the metal. Africa, Russia, and Colombia are now the chief contenders for premier honours in the platinum producing field."

It is a rule of the English Bar that a legal text-book may not be cited in Court until after the death of its author. Touching that rule there is a pleasant story in the *Law Journal*. Counsel was quoting a passage from "Scrutton on Charities" in a case which was being heard by the author of that work. The following inquiry and reply then ensued:—Scrutton, L.J.: "You are aware that the author of that book is still alive? Counsel: I'm sorry, my Lord!"

FIRST WOMAN IN ROCKET CAR.

INVENTOR'S WIFE ON HER EXPERIENCES.

FAITH IN HUSBAND.

Erna Hedwig Valier, the wife of the inventor of the rocket-propelled motor-car, is the first woman in the world to be a passenger in such a machine.

"You will first be inclined to ask," she said to a newspaper representative during a discussion of her experiences, "if I was not a little nervous when I seated myself in my husband's 'Rak-Bob I' with its 50 lb. of explosive powder. To be fair to myself, I was not, for I am accustomed to put the fullest faith in my husband's apparatus."

Step by Step.

"I knew he would not let me start if he were not quite sure that all would be in order. This is reasonable, of course, except that if by bad chance an unforeseen accident should occur, but then if one calculated all the time with such possibilities, one would never travel by motor-car or train."

"If I had any qualms at all, it was whether the ski-carriage in which I rode would start correctly, reach a high enough speed, and cover a sufficient stretch to give satisfactory proof of its sporting value."

"I therefore, endeavoured to induce my husband to load ten, or at least eight, rockets, but he would not hear of it, and stood steadfast by six. My husband is, contrary to what many who are watching his experiments from afar think, exceptionally careful in all matters concerning his rocket-propelled machine, and moves forward slowly and step by step."

Inquisitiveness.

"Never would he allow tests with any construction likely to be dangerous. Indeed, his first run with the rocket sled in Schlesheim recently was without crew of any kind, and had only eight rockets for he wished to be sure that, with the huge starting pressure, the carriage would not be pulled off the runners."

"The sled then achieved about forty-five miles an hour. My husband took his seat in the sled with two rockets only, and with these two rockets attained a top speed of nearly forty miles an hour. This I know in detail, so that instead of having any fear I was rather keen that we should break records."

"The rocket-sled was ready to start when we were held up by Press photographers and film operators, who, possibly, also calculated the enhanced value of the pictures should a catastrophe occur. Then, when the last man had withdrawn from the 'danger zone,' my husband pressed my hand and Herr Sauer, the rocket expert, parted the firing control cord with his cigarette."

Invincible Flame.

"These ten seconds, I must say, caused a prickly sensation over my skin; just a momentary flash of the possibilities crossed my mind. Fear I could not call it, but perhaps inquisitiveness as to what might happen quickly in the next few minutes."

"Those ten seconds were very long—then came a light puff; the time-fuse, which distributed ignition to the rocket battery, was alright! Still a second, and at last the flame of the first battery burst forth."

"The flame I could not see, and the noise of the explosions seemed to be far behind. But this was perhaps because of the rush of wind in the ears at the great speed with which we at once rushed across the ice."

"It was as if one was pushed forward by a tremendous giant fist. But there was no 'punch' and no sign of jerkiness; it was as if a motor-car started off at top speed. The second and the third battery ignited successfully; then an easy jerk and the sled slowed up in the snow."

Laboratory Tests.

"What had luck, I thought, 'that it is over so soon,' and I gave my husband a good certain lecture for not having loaded with twelve rockets instead of a mere six. The speed, we found, was well under forty miles instead of the fifty miles per hour we had expected."

"Unfortunately—but still it was a useful experience, and the observations on this attempt enabled improvements which were valuable in the further trials, for a couple of weeks later my husband on the Starnberg Lake attained nearly 300 miles per hour with five batteries of eighteen rockets in his new 'Rak-Bob II.'"

"This last test suggests further improvements and the possibilities of beating the world's speed record. Only each test costs about \$27; not much, it is true, but multiplied many times, becomes a serious figure. I am convinced that if the tests could have been continued a while, 350 miles per hour and more would have been reached."

"Perhaps more important are the laboratory tests of fluid propellants with the rocket motor for flying machines, to which my husband is at present entirely devoting himself."

HOTEL EVIDENCE "SUSPICIOUS."

PETITION OF A BARONET'S WIFE ADJOURNED.

UNKNOWN WOMAN.

Lady Horlick, of Combe Wood House, Kingston Hill, was a petitioner in a suit which came before Mr. Justice Hill in the Divorce Court recently.

She asked for her marriage with Sir Ernest B. Horlick, Bt., whose address was given as Norfolk-street, Park-lane, W., to be dissolved on the ground of his alleged misconduct at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, with a woman unknown.

Evidence was given by Lady Horlick, an inquiry agent, a chambermaid of the hotel, and Sir Reginald Poole, the solicitor.

Judge's Doubt.

Mr. Justice Hill, after hearing the evidence, said that it made him suspicious whether the woman at the hotel with Sir Ernest was different from the one about whom he had written, admitting that he was living with her, and stating that he was anxious to marry her. "It makes me very suspicious," he added, "whether the Hotel Metropole affair was a put-up job."

He would be disinclined to believe that Sir Ernest had committed misconduct at the hotel if a different woman were concerned. He was always suspicious of hotel misconduct to begin with. In this particular case where misconduct was alleged within three weeks of his writing, "I am living with another woman whom I am anxious to marry," it made him exceedingly doubtful whether he did take up with another woman.

Mr. Noel Middleton, for Lady Horlick: But we do not know whether it was another woman.

Mr. Middleton added that every effort had been made to discover the identity of the woman at the hotel.

Mr. Justice Hill: I shall let the case stand over in order that further inquiries may be made regarding the identity of the woman.

Solicitors' Reply.

Mr. Middleton later in the day again mentioned the case. He said that in consequence of the observations of the judge Lady Horlick's solicitors had communicated with the husband's solicitors, and had received an answer which he would like the judge to read. Mr. Justice Hill having done so said that he had felt sure that if a little pressure were put on the name of the woman concerned would be forthcoming. The petition could be amended and served on the person named and the case put in the list for hearing as soon as possible.

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KEATING'S

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

WINNER NOT FAVOURED FOR DERBY.

WATCH GAY DAY.

The following article appeared in the *Sunday Times* of May 3 from the pen of "Fairway," and should prove of extreme interest to racing fans in the Colony, particularly as it concerns horses which will figure in the Derby to be run on June 5:—

Newmarket, where the best racing in the world can be seen, was at its best last week. It was cold, but bright sun tempted fresh visitors every day and caused many who came to see the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday to stay over for the One Thousand on Friday. The two big races both supplied the excitement which is the charm of racing and, if the public were disappointed over the success of an outsider in the fillies' race, they had the satisfaction of watching the favourite win the Two Thousand in gallant fashion.

There was a period in the race when Mr. Jinks seemed to falter, but, in my opinion, he was only gathering himself together for his final effort. Cragador was winning the race as they went up the final incline, but the long stride of the grey told in the end, and it was soon all over. Jelliss, on Cragador, rode a well-judged race, as I thought he would. He was, however, at a disadvantage, inasmuch as Cragador, being nearer the centre of the course, had nothing to race with. He knew, too, that Mr. Jinks had the advantage of the rails position and was obliged to urge the willing but shorter striding Cragador as best he could. Had the positions in the draw been reversed, I am inclined to think that Cragador would have been the winner, but this opens up a rather delicate problem. There is, for example, the case of Gay Day. Sir Victor Sassoon's handsome colt was racing almost by himself on the far side of the course. Now it might be said that, had he been drawn near the rails, he would have beaten them all. He probably went ten lengths further than the winner, but was only beaten by a fifth of that distance. On the other hand, Donoghue had the advantage of having a perfectly clear course. This suited Gay Day, who might conceivably have "taken the buff" had he been asked to race with the rank and file. He has yet to prove himself a fighter. He is a grand horse, and I hope I am wrong in questioning his courage. It is conceivable that he will improve more than anything else in Wednesday's field. His race may have given him confidence, too, in which case he will probably win the Derby. Meanwhile, however, I prefer to keep him by for reference. Much may happen between now and Derby day.

The Disappointments.

The disappointments of the race were Mr. Anthony de Rothschild's good looking colt, Reflector, Lord Rosebery's colt, Middlethian, and Racedale. There are excuses for the first two, but I am puzzled over Racedale and Middlethian, neither of whom could have given their true running. Reflector had a very severe kick from Mr. Jinks at the post, and although he ran respectably for six furlongs it was remarkable to note how the whole field ran in line for this distance—he must have been in pain, for he finished in the rear. Judgment in his case must therefore be reserved or, rather, deferred, for we are to see him at Chester this week. Middlethian ran a queer sort of race. He was with them all for half a mile or so, but pulled up almost dead before the bushes were reached. I know of no explanation for this, and his trainer, who has since assured me that there is nothing wrong with the colt, must be equally puzzled. Of the others, Hunter's Moon ran well and should improve, a remark which applies equally to Buland Bala, who, I am convinced, will run well at Epsom. Walter Gay will improve, so may Rattlin the Reeler, but Trigo, Redmouth and others hardly appeal as classic horses.

The position, roughly, is that Cragador, Gay Day, Walter Gay, and possibly Hunter's Moon, have the best prospects of winning at Epsom, but there may yet be another who will need to be reckoned with when the time comes to attempt to forecast the result. Mr. Jinks may not stay, although I expect that the Irish Derby, which would be a certainty for him, will now be forfeited in view of his great display at Newmarket.

A Preference.

If I had my choice of a Stock Exchange ticket in the sweep, I would like it to be the one drawn for Gay Day, but I would not complain if it were for Cragador, Hunter's Moon, or Buland Bala, all of whom, I am satisfied, will improve considerably during the next few weeks. Kopsi enhanced his Derby prospects by winning the March Stakes. He seems to stay well, and, if he is possibly over-classified, it is none the less a greatly improved performance. He has yet to meet the top class candidates, however, and his performance might (Continued at foot of next column).

THE DERBY.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE RACE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, May 30.

In the Derby the final acceptances are:—Cragador, Cavendo, Rattlin the Reeler, Trigo, Kopsi, Osiris, Hunter's Moon, Bosworth, The MacNab, Aristotie, N.P.B., Montclair, Grand Prince, Posterior, Redmouth, Leveleur, Barbizon, Mr. Jinks, Empire Builder, The Carthaginian, Tom Peartree, Horus, Leonard, Reflector, Gay Day, P.D.Q., En Garde, Roberto, Brian, Engleberg, Golden Rain, and Walter Gay.

CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP.

New York.—Christian churches in the United States increased their membership by 1,115,000 in 1928, according to estimates compiled by various denominations and presented by Dr. H. K. Carroll in a recent issue of the *Christian Herald*. The gains made in church membership are considered notable, particularly in view of the widespread talk of science and the rumour of decreasing attendance among the young people.

"The 1928 statistical record is one which the churches may be proud of and from which they may take courage to press forward to even greater things," said Dr. Carroll.

"According to the analysis there were 49,709,840 communicants in all denominations practicing in the United States. The recently issued Official Catholic Directory for 1929 reports a gain of 423,709 members of the Catholic Church over the number for the preceding year. This figure is considered to give to the Catholic Church first place in growth for 1928.

The *Christian Herald*, however, gives the greatest denominational gain to the Baptist Church with 373,842 new communicants, and second place to the Catholic Church with a gain of 360,133.

According to the *World Almanac* for 1928, there were 56,083,000 members of churches in this country in 1900, the number advancing to 44,435,522 in 1925. The *Christian Herald* shows that gains made by all churches for 1928 were double. Those for 1927, when 573,728 new members were enrolled. The increase in new communicants for the year 1928 is distributed over the various denominations as follows:

Communicants.	Gains.
Baptists	373,842
Congregationalists	13,586
Disciples of Christ	173,093
Eastern Catholics	300
Latter Day Saints	28,549
Lutherans	58,527
Methodists	45,145
Presbyterians	42,921
Protestant Episcopal	24,445
Roman Catholic	10,262
United Brethren	5,995

The Christian Science Church listed 992,093 communicants in 1928, but did not indicate the gain in membership for the past year.

CLIMBING FOR BLESSINGS.

ALPINISTS VISIT ROME.

(British United States.)

The 25,000 Alpinists who recently visited Rome to get the Pope's benediction went so far as to provide the climbing of rocks and crags by taking possession of some of the outstanding ancient monuments. The greatest crowd was attracted by the exploits of one Alpine climber who elected to stand on the head of the great Neptune presiding over the fountain at Piazza de Trevi.

Rushing waters skirt all about the huge sea God but the Alpine climber successfully crossed all the currents as if jumping the torrents on the slopes of the Alps. What the Rome dwellers of the plain thought would be a difficult problem was to scale up Neptune's legs and arms, for Neptune is about thirty feet high.

These legs and arms are smooth and slippery but the Alpine solved it as if he was scaling some smooth surface rock in the recesses of the Alps.

Others showed the climbing skill on statues representing the greatest rivers—Tiber, Ganges, Euphrates and Nile, represented also by figures of huge men.

Asked what programmes it was proposed to exchange between America and England when the service was inaugurated, Mr. Aylesworth replied that in view of the divergence of tastes in music and also because the "finer points" of (Continued on next column).

LONDON-NEW YORK RADIO.

LIKELY HAPPENING IN NEAR FUTURE.

EXCHANGE OF PROGRAMMES.

(British United Press.)

London.—Within the next twelve months New York radio fans are to be switched on the London programmes occasionally, and vice versa. Already, officials of the National Broadcasting Company of America have distinctly heard the voices of English colleagues of the British Broadcasting Corporation transmitted by wireless from London during recent years.

These facts were revealed to the United Press correspondent by Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company of America, in an interview before he left London, where he has been making a survey of broadcasting conditions for Paris.

Plans for an exchange of programmes between New York and London, he explained, were "progressing satisfactorily." As a result of his visit it had been decided just what programmes were to be exchanged and how it was to be done.

Technical Equipment.

"But before we start the service," he said, "we want to be quite sure that our engineers are provided with the proper technical equipment which will enable the officials of both companies to provide a first rate service whenever it is announced."

"It would be of no use attempting to furnish a service of which the efficiency might be interfered with by technical faults, for instance by atmospheric conditions. With the view to overcoming difficulties of this sort, Mr. C. W. Horne, Chief Engineer of the N.B.C.A. had been conferring with his English colleague, Captain Eckerley of the B.B.C. Also for some time past experiments had been conducted between the two countries."

Among other things it has been noted that with the apparatus in use at the present time, the results of the experiments have been better at some times than at others. This, he explained, was due to atmospheric conditions.

Discussing the differences which he found between British and American broadcasting he said he had come to the conclusion that comparisons were difficult to make because conditions in the two countries were so different:

12,000,000 Listeners!

"We in the States have twelve million listeners to serve. We cover a territory of three and one half million square miles in area. In England, however, there are only three million sets. The territory to be covered is very small compared to our own."

"Thus, the English are bound to have less differences in taste to cater to, which is a great advantage they have over us in the States. On the other hand our listeners are perhaps better equipped to enjoy their broadcasting because practically all our American sets are valve sets. Quite the contrary in England where different voltages make the use of headphones necessary in a great many cases."

"In my opinion the English programmes are more 'cultural' than are our own. This, I believe, is due to the fact that they have not the kind of alternative programmes which we have in the States. True, there are several stations in England giving different programmes at the same time, but then it must be realised that in the majority of cases, the British listener with his crystal set can only take one station which amounts to saying that he really has no alternative programme to choose from."

"Another difference which I have found in dealing with Sunday programmes. We in America find that our preachers are not opposed to variety programmes on Sunday and with regard to church services, many of them, I think, would be inclined to consider services broadcasted from their churches as likely to influence the attendance of their congregations. In England, however, the views seem to be quite different. Religious services are relayed through the studio in London, directly from the churches all over the country. On the other hand the entertainment furnished to British listeners on Sundays would, I should think, be apt to be considered unpopular in America."

Vocal Music.

"One thing I was very much impressed by over here. There seems to be a suspicion in England that broadcasting is a Government monopoly. And when I told Englishmen that some of our listeners in the States suspected that industry had a monopoly over our broadcasting, they appeared to be quite surprised, and I was very much amused."

Asked what programmes it was proposed to exchange between America and England when the service was inaugurated, Mr. Aylesworth replied that in view of the divergence of tastes in music and also because the "finer points" of (Continued on next column).

AMERICAN AVIATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC PLANE.

AMBITIOUS PROJECTS.

(British United Press.)

New York, May 24.—Aviation's rapid progress through twenty-five years, marked by brilliant feats of speed and distance flying, has been so conclusive that only two major tasks remain to be achieved: a nonstop flight around the world and a nonstop flight across the Pacific. Many months may go by before any aviator succeeds in flying around the world, without stopping or landing, but only a few months will pass before an attempt is made to conquer the Pacific by airplane. For this flight a "story" plane is being built by Bellanca and will be ready in mid-summer.

The veteran flyer of the United States Air Mail Service, Shirley M. Short, will soon attempt to fly across the Pacific, using the new plane. It is understood that the *Chicago Daily News* is financing the flight and, although no date has been set, it is believed likely to be attempted this year.

Mechanics at the New Castle factory of Giuseppe M. Bellanca, at New Castle, Delaware, are busy completing the plane and although unusual secrecy surrounds their activities, it has been learned that the plane will have a flight range of 6,000 miles and a wing-spread of eighty feet.

Aviator Short will be accompanied by one or more persons, including a co-pilot, a passenger and possibly a radio operator if it is decided to equip the plane with radio apparatus. The start will be made from Seattle with Tokio as destination, competing for a prize of \$25,000 recently offered for such a flight.

Tandem Engines.

The trans-Pacific plane will be powered by two Pratt and Whitney Wasp Motors, placed in tandem position; that is, directly behind each other, back to back, in the present form of the fuselage. The front motor will drive a conventional tractor propeller while the rear motor will operate a "pusher" propeller. In other respects the plane is said to have the Bellanca appearance, being like the "Columbia" in which Clarence D. Chamberlain flew from New York to Germany. It bears a close resemblance to the Bellanca sesqui-plane. Roma but incorporates several radical improvements not hitherto revealed.

Several aviators, including Art Goebel, winner of the Dole flight from Oakland, California, to Honolulu, have manifested intentions of attempting a round-the-world flight with mid-air refuellings. Since the flight of the Army's monoplane "Question Mark," experts have agreed refuelling in the air is entirely feasible. Goebel has announced definite intentions for flying around the globe and is known to have prepared extensive plans, including a route together with places for refuelling, where other planes would pass fuel through swinging hoses. However nothing definite has been undertaken toward launching such a project.

It is generally believed here that the Graf Zeppelin will have undertaken and perhaps succeeded in its projected round-the-world flight before any aviators of heavier-than-air machines attempt such a venture. But it is generally regarded as only a matter of time before the globe is circled in one continuous flight.

music did not carry so well over the wireless as did the human voice, it had been thought wisest to transmit mostly the latter. He added, however, that from time to time "suitable musical items such as concerts by well-known bands" might be exchanged.

This, he said, was because band music was received more perfectly over the other than lighter orchestral music.

"But we think that the spoken word will suit our respective purposes perhaps better than anything else," he said in conclusion.

"There is an excellent chance to let the folks on either side of the water get acquainted with one another's thoughts and customs. For this reason," among others, we propose to broadcast speeches of personalities well-known on both sides of the water. We will, for instance, try to arrange to broadcast important ceremonies-taking place in England. Perhaps also we will relay running comments on races of important sports events."

Asked what he thought of the future of broadcasting, Aylesworth declared that although the time was likely to come when sound films would be transmitted "into the homes of radio fans, it was not likely that this development of the industry would force ordinary broadcasting off the map."

"There will always be broadcasting," he concluded, "just as there will always have to be silent movies."

TORNADO SEASON IN U.S.A.

FREAKS OF WHIRLING WIND.

DANGER IN THE CITIES.

(British United Press.)

New York, May 21.—The North American tornado season is now well under way, and will continue until some weeks after the autumnal equinox. The tornado, a violent rotating storm, rarely occurs outside of the United States. According to records of the Weather Bureau, the tornado does not occur west of Denver, Colorado; it is only rarely in Southern Canada; and it is not destructive east of the Alleghany Mountains.

The great plains around the Mississippi Valley are particularly subjected to the visitations of these devastating storms, while the southern shoreline of the United States around Florida and the Gulf of Mexico is the only region subject to the dreaded and misnamed West India hurricane. Often the hurricane forms far to the eastward in the equatorial regions of the middle Atlantic and pursues a steady course until it strikes the coast. If a city is in the path, tremendous damage is caused.

According to weather forecasts, the majority of the "West Indian" hurricanes start in the doldrums near Cape Verde Islands off Africa, where two winds blowing in opposite directions but parallel to each other, seem to join together and start a "whirl" which grows in intensity as it moves across the Atlantic. The hurricane does not appear as suddenly as the tornado, and a city in the path of a hurricane can be warned hours in advance.

A Lucky Prediction.

Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, of the United States Weather Bureau gave an advance warning of 48-80 hours prior to the Florida hurricane of 1928. Also he predicted exactly where the centre of the storm would strike. The advance warning enabled the captains of ships at sea to move out of the storm area or make port, with the result of the loss of only one vessel from the disaster which struck Florida.

Of the 1,500 deaths from this particular hurricane which visited Miami and Palm Beach, the wind killed only 12 per cent, while the remainder were due to the overflow of Lake Okechobee. When this disaster visited Miami the water in the lake was eighteen feet deep and the violent wind sweeping down upon the lake piled up a bank of water which overflowed the Southern shore. This breaking of the banks and walls of the lake was similar to a tidal wave in its intensity and harmfulness. The West Indies suffered greatly during this devastating storm.

It is more difficult to forecast where and how the tornado will strike. It only occurs with a big rain or snow bringing storm, and generally moves in a straight line at a speed ranging from twenty to sixty miles an hour. The wind travels as fast as two hundred miles an hour in severe storms. The air in the vicinity of the tornado is usually rotating with low barometric pressure.

The general characteristics of the tornado may be described as a whirling funnel shaped cloud which sways to and fro and projects from a main dark mass of cloud, extremely rapid approach, accompanying terrific roar and noise, semi-darkness and rain or sleet falling in torrents, and lightning and thunder.

The States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri run neck and neck for "honour" in receiving visits from tornadoes. Nebraska easily takes second place; then come Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, the Dakotas, and in very rare instances, Alabama and Georgia.

Tornado-Proof Buildings.

Objects in the direct path of the tornado are taken up in the centre of the vacuum-like whirling wind and may be carried as far as one hundred and fifty miles. Cases have been recorded where cows have been carried a hundred yards.

A campaign is on foot to make tornadoes less harmful by the building of tornado-proof structures. Most of the damage done to buildings is by whirling beams, bricks and boards, as well as by the explosions from within. A difference in atmospheric pressure between the inside and outside produces an internal pressure which frequently results in the blowing out of the walls. Mr. L. V. Teasdale of the United States Forest Laboratories advocates the installation of automatic vents in buildings, designed to release pressure and prevent the explosive effect which has been so devastating in the past.

One of the most damaging tornadoes in the history of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri occurred in March 1925. Several towns were (Continued at foot of next column).

PRESIDENT LINER SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pros. Grant, Tu, June 4, 3 a.m.
Pros. Cleveland, Tu, June 18
Pros. Pierce, Tu, July 2
Pros. Taft, Tu, July 16

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pros. Lincoln, Tu, June 11
Pros. Madison, Tu, June 25
Pros. Jackson, Tu, July 9
Pros. McKisley, Tu, July 23

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Pros. Polk, Sun, June 2, 9 a.m.
Pros. Adams, Sun, June 16, 8 a.m.
Pros. Harrison, Sun, June 30, 8 a.m.

Pros. Johnson, Sun, July 14, 8 a.m.
Pros. Madison, Sun, July 28, 8 a.m.
Pros. Wilson, Sun, Aug. 11, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pros. Lincoln, June 4, 6 p.m.
Pros. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m.
Pros. Madison, June 18, 8 p.m.

Pros. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m.
Pros. Taft, July 6, 6 p.m.

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THE BIRTH OF YE OLDE BEANE!

1,000,000 YEARS AGO!

["D.P." Special Service.]

Philadelphia.—The age of man is more than a 1,000,000 years, according to Dr. James H. Breasted, who recently addressed the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Dr. Breasted, Egyptologist and director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, did not use a million years as the exact age of man, however. He declared the human race did not appear until 100,000 years ago as is popularly believed, but "at least several hundred thousand years ago, or very much earlier if we are to follow the geologists who estimate the Pleistocene era at nearly or quite a million years ago."

According to Dr. Breasted, Egypt produced the first men and later the first civilization, which often is accredited to Babylon.

"The earliest stone age men who dropped into the Nile Valley were not beset by the rigours of the ice age," Dr. Breasted explained. Continuing he said "The geographical conditions created a situation in the Nile Valley much more favourable to early human development than the glacial and post-glacial conditions in Western Asia. Thus protected, Egypt was already outstanding her rivals in the advance toward civilisation."

completely wiped out, 930 people were killed, 2,700 injured and millions of dollars were lost in damage—property by this storm. Lines of communication were cut and fires were raging.

There were instances where motor cars had the tops torn off and other cars standing near were completely demolished. Six houses in one block were torn to shreds whereas the seventh escaped with slight damage. Many houses were lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Tornadoes which strike cities take more lives than those which terrorise rural places.

The Omaha tornado of 1913, and the Louisville tornado of 1890, along with the St. Louis tornado of 1899, are the most devastating of the many which have swept across the Mississippi Valley.

UNITED STATES AND PETROLEUM.

EXPORTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce, in its recently published analysis of international trade in petroleum and petroleum products shows that the South American countries are primarily dependent on the United States for oil except in cases where the local production is adequate to meet the nation's needs. The analysis computed Argentina's total consumption of petroleum and products for 1927 to be 17,000, 815 barrels, of this amount 8,629,000 barrels were produced domestically, the balance consumed being imported from various countries.

Peru supplied Argentina with more gasoline than did the United States but the United States was able to ship more kerosene, lubricating oils, greases, and fuel oils to Argentina than any other nation.

Brazil imports from the United States more petroleum and its byproducts than from any other nation, with Mexico second. According to The Department of Commerce, the exportation of oil to Brazil is notably increasing, whereas the Mexican shipmen's are decreasing.

Chile's oil imports are chiefly from the United States, Mexico and Peru. For the year 1927 Peru was the chief shipper of gasoline and kerosene to Chile with the United States supplying the major quantity of lubricating oils, fuel oils and miscellaneous petroleum hydrocarbons.

Columbia petroleum needs are now largely supplied by domestic refining and production, in 1928 shipping the United States 11,781,000 barrels. For the same year she exported to Canada 8,131,000 barrels and to the British Isles 2,869,000 barrels. The balance of Columbia's exporting of petroleum and its products for 1928 are as follows:—

To Argentina	383,000
To Italy	49,000
To Netherlands	67,000
To Ecuador	39,000

It is notable that Ecuador is producing more than heretofore, and the balance is being refined for use within the country.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

AMCOY.

Haiyang, Douglas, May 31.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Antung, B. & S., June 2.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 3.
Haiching, Douglas, June 4.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 4.
Haining, Douglas, June 7.
Kweiyang, B. & S., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Shantung, B. & S., June 11.
Tjilboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 25.

ANTWERP.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Changte, B. & S., June 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.

BALTIC PORTS.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Main, Melchers, June 19.

BALTIMORE.

Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 2.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 5.
Kaying, B. & S., June 8.

BEJAWAN DELI.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BOMBAY.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.

BOSTON.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.

BREMER.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BRINDISI.

Rosanda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 5.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Venezia, Dodwell's, June 25.

CALCUTTA.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Muran Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Talmu, B.I., June 12.

CEBU.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.

CHERPOO.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

COLOMBO.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 7.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 18.
Angir, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

COPENHAGEN.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 25.

DALY.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 6.
Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.

DUTCH PORTS.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Cyclops, B.F., June 22.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, May 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Haiching, Douglas, June 4.
Haining, Douglas, June 7.

GENOA.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

GLASGOW.

Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tonkin, M.M., June 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Teau, B. & S., June 7.

HAMBURG.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAVRE.

Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Grant, Dollar, June 4.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.

IOLOLO.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.

JAPAN PORTS.

Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Quarrington Court, Jar., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 2.
General Metzing, M.M., June 4.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., June 5.
St. Albans, E. & A., June 7.
Nippon, Dwell's, June 8.
Panama, Manners, June 8.
Machon, B.F., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Saarlund, Jelsen, June 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Machon, B.F., June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Glenahane, Jardine's, June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 18.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Rellerophon, B.F., June 20.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Glenogla, Jardine's, June 22.
Rhinecland, Jelsen, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.

KALCUTTA.

Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 25.

KATOKO.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 2.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 5.
Kaying, B. & S., June 8.

KATOKO.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

KATOKO.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.

KATOKO.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Javanese Prince, Furness, June 20.

KATOKO.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

KATOKO.

Rosanda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 5.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Venezia, Dodwell's, June 25.

KATOKO.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Muran Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Talmu, B.I., June 12.

KATOKO.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.

KATOKO.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

KATOKO.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 7.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 18.
Angir, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

KATOKO.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 25.

KATOKO.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 6.
Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.

KATOKO.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Cyclops, B.F., June 22.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

KATOKO.

Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Gold Hind, S.S.S., June 8.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.

MANILA.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 4.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 8.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Change, B. & S., June 18.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 18.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 18.
Tjitsa, J.C.J.L., June 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

MARSEILLES.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

MARSEILLES.

Duisburg, Jelsen, May 31.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Angir, Melchers, June 8.
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Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 1

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANTUNG"	On 2nd June, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd June, Noon
Foochow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"LIANGHONG"	On 2nd June, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June, 5 p.m.
Hoimow, Singapore & Bangkok	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"LINAN"	On 6th June, 8 a.m.
Hoimow, Peking & Haiphong	"TEAN"	On 7th June, 10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th June, 6 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KAYING"	On 9th June, Noon
Shanghai, Swatow & Daito	"KANCHOW"	On 9th June, 3 p.m.
Swatow & Tientsin	"SHANGTUNG"	On 11th June, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTIE" & "TAIPING"

THROUGH NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SHIP	Days from Hong Kong	Days to East
CHANGTIE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	18th July	18th July
CHANGTIE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September

For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "NELEUS"	via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	via Suez Canal	18th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	3rd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, on THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG, HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYSTO
BOSTONAND
NEW YORK

T.S. "IMPERIAL PRINCE"	June 6th
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	June 20th
T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE"	July 4th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnesprince King's Building.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

SPRING	4th June	G. METZINGER	4th June
ANGERS	18th June	ANDRE LEBON	18th June
G. METZINGER	2nd July	PORTHOS	2nd July
ANDRE LEBON	16th July	CHENONCEAUX	16th July
PORTHOS	30th July	ATHOS II	30th July
CHENONCEAUX	13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN	13th Aug.
ATHOS II	27th Aug.	SPRING	27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	10th Sept.	ANGERS	10th Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Havre, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 2, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 29, 1929.														MAY 30, 1929.													
STATION	Hour	Kms from Coast	Type	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVE (Direction)	Hour	Kms from Coast	Type	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVE (Direction)							
				Inches	Millim.			Inches	Millim.					Inches	Millim.			Inches	Millim.								
Wladivostok	12	29.75	755.7	59	...	N	1	0	6	29.75	755.5	60	...	...	0	0	b										
Nemuro	11	29.70	754.4	...	...	...	...	0	5	29.69	753.5	...	...	...	0	0	...										
Hokodate	"	29.67	753.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Tokio	"	29.67	753.5	...	...	...	...	0	...	29.76	756.0	...	ESE	1	0	1	...										
Kochi	"	29.74	755.5	...	...	W	...	...	...	29.78	756.5	...	E	1	0	1	...										
Nagasaki	"	29.82	767.6	...	...	WNW	1	2	...	29.82	767.5	...	...	...	0	0	...										
Kagoshima	"	29.80	757.0	...	...	NNE	1	2	...	29.82	757.5	...	SSE	1	1	1	...										
Oshima	"	29.84	758.0	...	...	N	...	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	NNE	1	1	1	...										
Naha	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	NNE	1	2	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	0	0	...										
Ishigakijima	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SW	...	...	...	29.94	761.5	...	SSW	1	1	1	...										
Bonin Island	"	29.92	760.0	...	...	NW	2	4	b	29.77	761.1	82	56	...	0	0	b										
Chefoo	15	29.82	767.4	72	34	E	1	1	0	29.86	768.4	61	96	SE	1	2	0										
Shanghai	14	29.89	759.3	75	49	N	1	1	0	29.90	759.4	64	91	SSE	1	1	0										
Gutzlaff	"	29.84	760.5	69	70	N	1	1	0	29.70	754.4	71	88	N	1	1	0										
Sharp Peak	"	29.82	757.4	76	82	ESE	1	1	b	29.76	756.4	75	77	ENE	1	1	0										
Amoy	"	29.82	757.4	83	60	SSE	2	2	b	29.78	756.8	66	96	E	2	2	0										
Swatow	"	29.79	756.6	78	87	E	2	4	b	29.80	766.9	78	91	NE	2	2	0										
Taihou	11	29.85	758.1	84	64	E	2	2	b	29.78	756.8	66	96	E	2	2	0										
Taihu	"	29.85	758.1	86	...	SW	2	2	0	29.84	757.8	75	...	N	2	0	0										
Tainan	"	29.81	757.2	90	...	WNW	2	2	0	29.75	755.7	77	...	N	2	0	0										
Koshun	"	29.80	756.9	86	...	NE	2	2	0	29.74	755.4	77	...	NE	2	0	0										
Pescadores	"	29.84	767.8	82	...	NNE	4	0	0	29.78	756.3	75	...	N	4	0	0										
Hong Kong	14	29.79	756.6	81	59	E	8	4	b	29.75	755.6	78	78	E	1	1	0										
Gap Rock	"	29.81	757.2	...	...	ENE	4	4	b	29.75	755.6	...	...	ENE	3	3	0										
Macao	"	29.79	756.6	86	65	SE	2	2	b	29.71	754.5	75	88	SE	2	2	0										
Hoimow	"	29.76	755.9	83	80	ENE	2	c	...	29.77	764.9	77	84	NNE	2	0	0										
Pratas Island	"	29.75	755.6	81	83	NE	6	c	...	29.76	756.0	77	92	ENE	4	4	b										
Phulien	15	29.76	756.0	79	89	ENE	6	c	...	29.75	755.7	77	...	WNW	2	2	0										
Tourane	"	29.72	744.8	86	...	ESE	4	4	0	29.81	757.2	79	...	SW	4	4	b										
Cape St. James	"	29.78	756.3	82	...	SW	4	4	0	29.72	754.8	77	92	SW	2	2	0										
Basco	14	29.74	755.4	82	87	SW	2	2	0	29.73	755.1	77	92	E	2	2	0										
Apurri	"	29.72	754.8	84	81	NE	2	2	0	29.78	755.7	77	92	SW	2	2	r										
Tuguegarao	"	29.73	755.1	90	66	NW	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Vigan	"	29.72	754.8	86	71	W	1	0	...	29.76	756.0	79	89	NE	1	0	0										
Manila	"	29.75	755.7	86	68	SW	4	4	0	29.75	755.7	79	91	NW	1	0	0										
Legaspi	"	29.72	754.4	90	66	WNW	2	2	0	29.78	756.3	78	96	NNE	2	0	0										
Calbayog	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Tacloban	"	29.74	755.5	90	72	S	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Iloto	"	29.74	753.4	86	68	SW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cebu	"	29.73	755.1	88	38	S	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Surigao	"	29.73	755.1	86	71	NW	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Fajpan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Guam	12.22	29.81	757.2	...	...	E	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Yap	11.60	29.79	756.6	...	...	SSW	1	0	5	29.86	758.4	...	...	S	2	r	...										
Palau	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Ponape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Labuan	14	29.77	756.1	88	84	NW	2	b	6	29.87	758.7	76	91	NE	2	r	...										

May 30d. 11h. 15m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east Bonins, and relatively low in a trough extending from Tonkin across Luzon to the Pacific.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 1918 inches, against an average of 22.83 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 31st.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel	...
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocka	...
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	...
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	...

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 29.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.79	29.83
Temperature	81	83	82
Humidity	63	55	64
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	2	2
Weather	B	B	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 29.83

Lowest open-air Temperature, 23.75

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 31 to June 6, 1929.

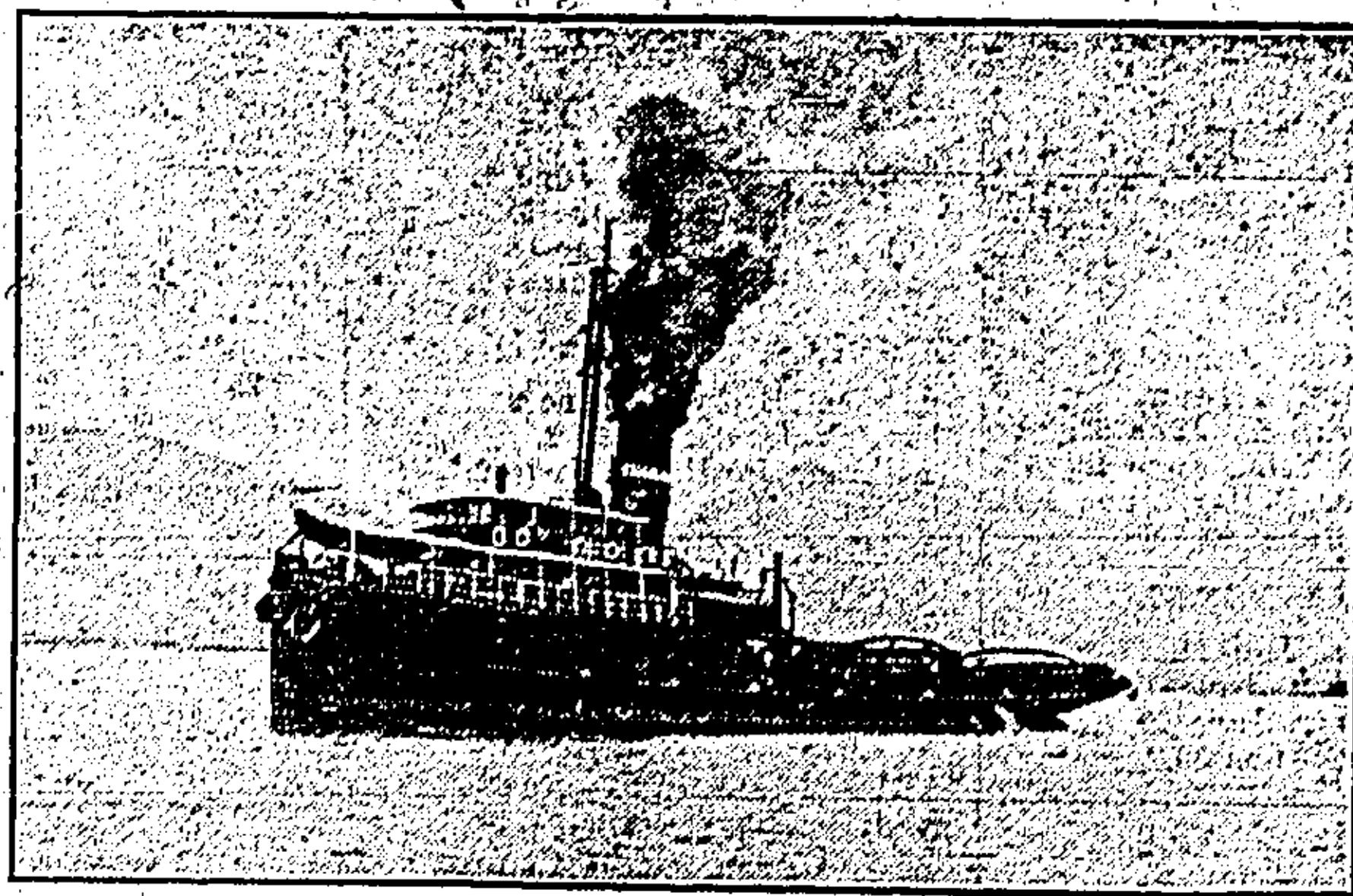
HIGHER WATER. LOWER WATER.

Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	31	No. inf.	high	No. inf.	low
Sat.	1	6 55	4.8	10 34	1.6
Sun.	2	6 53	4.6	11 19	1.7
Mon.	3	6 51	4.4	11 57	1.8
Tues.	4	6 48	4.2	12 30	1.9
Wed.	5	6 45	4.0	1 15	2.0
Thur.	6	6 42	3.8	1 58	2.1

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Sun., 2nd June, at 10 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 5th June, at 10 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Sun., 9th June, at 10 a.m.
	"FOOSHING"	Wed., 12th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 18th June, at 3 a.m.
	"HOSANG"	Satur., 29th June, at 7 a.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 10th July, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"SUISANG"	Mon., 2nd June, at 3 p.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 8th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues., 4th June, at 3 p.m.
	"MAUSANG"	Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Fri., 31st May, at 11 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Mon., 3rd June, at 2 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	7th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	4th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT"	...	2nd June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	22nd June

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF FRANCE June 5	June 8	June 11	June 15	June 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA June 23	June 26	June 29	July 3	July 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA July 10	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE July 27	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 20	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
EMPERESS OF ASIA Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 31	Sept. 9
EMPERESS OF FRANCE Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 14	Sept. 18	Sept. 26
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
EMPERESS OF ASIA Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 2	Oct. 10
EMPERESS OF FRANCE Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
EMPERESS OF ASIA Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 11
EMPERESS OF FRANCE Nov. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 8	Nov. 16
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 27	Dec. 5
EMPERESS OF ASIA Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
EMPERESS OF FRANCE Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 7	Dec. 11	Dec. 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Dec. 8	Dec. 11	Dec. 14	Dec. 18	Dec. 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 25	Jan. 2

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
June 18	June 20	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 31
July 2	July 4	EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 5

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th June

SEIKYO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th July

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 17th June

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 1st July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU (Calla Lisbon) ... Saturday, 1st June

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 26th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Tuesday, 9th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 7th July

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th June

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 10th June

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU ... Saturday, 8th June

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU (Mojik direct) ... Wednesday, 5th June

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 10th June

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 14th June

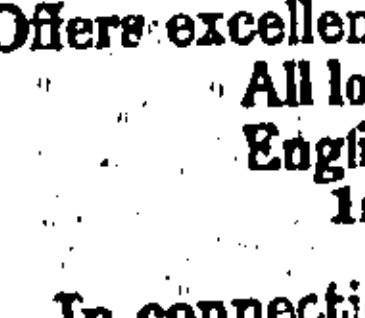
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All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 4,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
4,000 TONS.

The general cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:

British	Cargo for	Through
H.K.	Ports.	
Empress of France	—	—
Tanda, Japan	\$34	555
Sinking	—	1,050
Chenan, Shanghai	250	450
Chak Sang, Canton	—	500
Wai Shing, Tsingtau	670	1,150
Wai Shing, Canton	—	238
French	—	1,754
Taipei, Fort Bayard	480	4,043
Norwegian	—	—
Prominent, Saigon	2,410	—
Chinese	—	2,410
Cheung On, Shanmei	15	—
Tak Hing, Macao	40	—
Wing Wo, K. C. Wan	230	—
Total	4,999	4,043

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:

British	Arr.	Dep.
American	6	8
French	1	2
Norwegian	1	2
Chinese	3	3
Dutch	0	1
Japanese	0	3
Total	12	19

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Empress of France (Br.)	Shanghai, Vancouver	329
Sinking (Br.)	Swatow, Shanghai	208
Taipei (Fr.)	Fort Bayard	344
Prominent (Nor.)	Saigon	613
Cheung On (Chinese)	Shanmei	118
Wing Wo (Chinese)	K. C. Wan	12
Total		1,621

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

A steersman was charged before Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday for failing to give the true particulars required by the Harbour Master under Sec. 38, S.S. 23, Ord. 10, of 1890.

Accused pleaded guilty and a fine of \$25 or three weeks was imposed.

No License Necessary?

Thinking it was not necessary to take out a license for his craft, the master of a boat went about his business in a most care-free manner. However, he had to pay \$25 for the offence.

Only Small Ones.

Your boat is only licensed to carry passengers, why did you take in a cargo of vegetables?" asked the magistrate of the mistress of a cargo boat.

"They were only small baskets, Your Worship."

"Oh yes, but that does not make the offence any smaller... 810 or 10 days in default."

A Serious Offence.

The seaman of a trading junk and the mistress of a cargo boat were summoned for failing to anchor their boats in the dangerous goods anchorage whilst transshipping kerosene. The former was a native of Fukien and it was only after some difficulty that an interpreter was found. He then pleaded not guilty.

The police officer who appeared for the prosecution said that at 12.45 p.m. on 29th inst. he saw first defendant's junk near Holt's Wharf being towed eastward. The second defendant's boat was made fast to the junk. There were two small gang planks between the crafts and they were transshipping kerosene from the cargo boat to the trading junk.

The first accused said that they had completed the transshipment before they left the Yaumatei Shelter. They were proceeding then to the A.P.C. when they found the tins were not properly packed and they were stacking them again. The second accused said that she was merely going to the A.P.C. to anchor to release all her cargo into the first defendant's junk.

They were each fined \$25.

AKRIVALS.

May 29.

Akita Maru, Japanese str., 3,817 tons, Capt. S. Miyairi, from Japan, Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Diomed, British str., 6,340 tons, Capt. Ireland, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf—B. & S.

Tai Poo Sek, French str., 1,219 tons, Capt. Maternati, Paul, from Kwong Chow Wan, C.M.S.N. Wharf—Shun Cheong S.S. & Co.

May 30.

Asuka Maru, Japanese str., 4,538 tons, Capt. S. Kimura, from Hilo, buoy No. A9—N.Y.K.

Chenan, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, buoy No. B9—B. & S.

Chiango Maru, Japanese str., 3,640 tons, Capt. H. Onishi, from Yokohama, Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Glancus, British str., 4,792 tons, Capt. O. Y. Shaw, from Shanghai, Taikoo Dock—B. & S.

Mantau Maru, Japanese str., 2,292 tons, Capt. F. Taguchi, from Hong Kong, Green Island—M.B.K.

Seang Bee, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. J. G. Cormes, from Swatow, buoy No. B38—Tuen Kee & Co.

Wing Wo, Chinese str., 303 tons, Capt. I. D. de Lemos, from K. C. Wan, Saikong Wharf—Chup Yick & Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 30.

Akita Maru, for Singapore, Alabat, for Manila.

Asuka Maru, for Keelung, Chenan, for Swatow.

Chiango Maru, for Singapore, City of Cambridge, for Taku Bay, Glendale, for Shihing.

Haidis, for Taingtau, Hapthor, for Saigon, Hermod, for Haiphong.

Hydrangea, for Swatow, Sarpeden, for Shanghai, Siang Bee, for Singapore.

S.S. Sai On Goes to Dock.

The a.s. Sai On of the British Canton Line which arrived on Wednesday night from Canton went into dock at the Kowloon Dockyards yesterday morning for overhaul.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"

loading on or about

12th June

For

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AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER

SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OTHER SAILINGS:—

M.S. "Siam" ... 30th June

M.S. "Panama" ... 8th June

M.S. "Danmark" ... 17th June

M.S. "Java" ... 18th July

M.S. "Asia" ... 14th August

M.S. "Chile" ... 1st Sept.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th June

"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th July

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

"CITY OF MOBILE" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th June

"CITY OF MANDALAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 12th July

"CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th August

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June, 4 p.m.	Mars, L'lon, A'wery, B'dm, H'bug.
"DELTA"	5,097	8th June	Marselles, London and Hull.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Mars, L'lon, A'wery, B'dm, H'bug.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"PERIM"	7,848	29th June	Mars, L'lon, A'wery, B'dm, H'bug.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Marselles, London and Hull.
"MIRZAPORE"	5,715	13th July	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"ALIPORE"	5,715	19th July	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KEIVA"	9,135	26th July	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,715	2nd Aug.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KRYBEE"	9,135	9th Aug.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"MALWA"	10,880	16th Aug.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	23rd Aug.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"MORBA"	10,880	30th Aug.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"MANTUA"	10,880	6th Sept.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,715	13th Sept.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"ALIPORE"	5,715	20th Sept.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,715	4th Oct.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KRYBEE"	9,135	11th Oct.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"MALWA"	10,880	18th Oct.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	25th Oct.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"MORBA"	10,880	1st Nov.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,880	8th Nov.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,715	15th Nov.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"ALIPORE"	5,715	22nd Nov.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	29th Nov.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"MORBA"	10,880	6th Dec.	Marselles, London and Hull.
"MANTUA"	10,880	13th Dec.	Bombay, Marselles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,715	20th Dec.	Marselles, London and Hull.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

